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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JUNE.

THE BRITISH PRESS seem to have received with some hesitation the Self-Government Resolution of the Government of India. The feeling is natural, but we hope actual experience will attest the wisdom of Lord Ripon. We will give a few extracts from some leading London papers. The *Times* thus concludes a very fair article :

The experiment now about to be tried is a magnificent one worthy of the nation that has established the *pax Britannica* from Kurrachee to Rangoon and, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. We speak loosely of India and the people of India much as we do of France and the French. Our common parlance hides from us the vast diversity of climate, of soil, of scenery and of products included in the word of India; and the no less immense diversity of races, languages, customs, and creed displayed by the congeries of nations who own our sway. What we have already achieved in the pacification and government of that vast multitude constitutes the greatest political exploit that the world has seen. The Roman Empire at its highest pitch of power presented nothing like that aggregate of governed humanity. It took much longer to achieve its results, and if its impress has been enduring, we have to remember first that it had mere barbarians to work upon, while we have to deal with civilization older than Rome herself, and secondly, that our work is but begun. It is but yesterday in the life of a nation that we were fighting for bare existence in India. We went through an ordeal, such as no barbarians ever imposed upon their Roman conquerors, unless indeed we count the final barbarian triumphs over an empire already in decay. Our constructive efforts have hitherto been directed as it were to strengthening our own position, to opening up the country, and grappling with the terrible legacies of centuries of wild misrule and confusion. We have now got our work in hand, and our constructive legislation will be aimed at making India something more than a geographical expression building up the *débris* of ancient creeds and *effete* civilizations into a fabric of larger plan and nobler uses, and opening up for races long crushed by want and rapine a new career of material prosperity and intellectual advance.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS says :

The scheme, it will be seen, has been carefully thought out and is complete in itself. There is reason to fear that it is somewhat too ambitious, that it attempts by a stroke of the pen what can be achieved only very gradually. But it is well that the experiment should be made.

THE ST. JAMES' GAZETTE remarks :

It is admitted by the resolution that the proposal is made with a view to its educational effect on the people, not with a view to strengthening or improving the administration. The native members are to be attracted by honorary distinctions, and even by salaries. The elective system has hitherto not struck root even in great towns. The people expect to be governed, not to have the right of governing themselves; and the various experiments hitherto made have been looked on simply as the hobbies of a capricious Government. If the new Councils are to be really respectable bodies, they must be nominated by Government, and the members will hardly get rid of their old feeling of dependence and subserviency. The Magistrate will probably remain a dictator however the forms under which the rules may be changed. The "educated natives," whose views are sufficiently known in England, are not available for country work, and would not be acceptable to the people if they were. The old gentry will still expect seats on the committee, whether they are "enlightened" or not. But suppose the new boards really do exercise their powers in the very letter of their right—what then? Any one who knows natives must feel that most of the new guardians of the local funds will be, if not dishonest, at any rate susceptible to flattery and influence, and to be surrounded by constant intrigues. The great advantage of the present system is that the English officials if sometimes unsympathetic, are at least incorruptible. This advantage the new "educational" experiment throws away. In fitting the people to provide themselves with local public works, there is grave risk that the public works which English supervision has constructed will be allowed to fall into decay.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL says :

England is determined, if possible, to avoid the mistakes of the last century by which she lost her American colonies. All the great dependencies of the British Empire have at present practical internal independence, save perhaps the vast country of India, which is governed by a system of satraps. Canada and the divisions of Australia, have Home Rule to the fullest extent. The people of England have as little voice in the government of these colonies as the people of Ireland have. The people are all the time loyal and contented subjects of the Crown, whose golden link alone unites them with the mother country. The emblematic circlet is stronger than the bayonets or batteries. Why will statesmen hesitate to give to Ireland that which has been so happy and successful in the New World and at the Antipodes and for which she is deemed fit, and ripe, and ready?

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL makes the following remarks :

The news from India brought by the *Times* telegrams of yesterday is more interesting and important than any that we have received for a long while. The Government of India Resolution on the extension of local self-government, published on Saturday, and summarised by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, appears to be a bold and honest attempt really to advance on the lines we have so often advocated in these columns. So far as we can judge from the summary before us, which we reproduce in its usual place, considerable amount of real authority and responsibility, and some corresponding dignity, will now be attached to the new local boards. An honest attempt, too, is to be made to introduce the elective system, and to endeavour to enable it to work well. We entirely sympathise with the spirit of this Resolution, if we understand it aright; and we gladly hail it as an indication that Lord Ripon is learning to feel confidence in the educated Indian community.

THE COUNCIL of the East India Association have just presented a memorial to the Prime Minister, expressive of deep disappointment that the Government have decided not to abolish the duties upon gold and silver plate in the present session, owing to unwillingness to face the demand for a drawback of duties upon existing stocks. The memorialists urge that no drawback has been allowed by the Indian Government in respect of the recent sweeping abolition of customs' duties, and that very heavy losses estimated at from (£300,000 to £600,000) were thereby suffered by the holders of duty-paid stocks of salt, cotton goods, and European commodities of all kinds in India. It is pointed ont also that during the years of agitation against these taxes upon the industry in precious metals, manufacturers and dealers have starved their stocks, and therefore that no better opportunity than the present could occur for the removal of the duties; while the increase of trade consequent on the freeing of the industry would more than recoup any loss suffered for the moment. Having regard, therefore, to the importance of preserving and encouraging the artistic industries of Indian artificers in gold and silver ware the East India Association pray that the Government may re-consider the supposed difficulty respecting the drawback, and decide to abolish the duties at once, and thus furnish a fitting sequence to the memorial of the Indian import duties on British manufactures just effected under Major Baring's Budget.

TUESDAY, 20TH JUNE.

THE WORK done by the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, seems to be enormous. At the last annual dinner of this body, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales who was a guest, said in reply to the Royal toast :

Were I to allude alone to that which is connected with the sanitary arrangements of London, I might remind you that the great main drainage works effected by the Metropolitan Board of works have cost, I belive I am not wrong in stating as much as four-and-a half millions sterling since the Board has been in existence. Again, with regard to roads, all the principal roads throughout this great city are constructed by them and they have made all the improvements in roads. Then, I must say that we Londoners, and indeed we Englishmen, may be proud of the Thames Embankment (hear, hear), which cost £3,000,000 to construct. Of this I may say I know that many foreigners who come over here are particularly struck with the Embankment, and say that, in a picturesque point of view, it is a vast improvement to the metropolis. (Hear, Hear,.) The Fire Brigade, too, which unfortunately is most necessary, is a highly efficient body, now working under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir James M'Glare Hogg, the Chairman on behalf of the Board, remarked that while the debt of the Paris Municipality was £70,000,000, that of the London Board was only 15 millions. Calcutta is certainly less ambitious!

WE UNDERSTAND that Sir Ashley Eden arrived at London on the 22nd May, and has taken up his quarters at Crowley's York Hotel, Albemarle Street.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by Rev. Mr. Harford of Westminister Abbey for the promotion of the translation of the National Anthem of England into Hindi, Mahratti, Guzerati, Kanarese, Bengali, Malay, Tamul, Telugu, Cingalese, Sanskrit, and Hebrew. With this object a 'National Anthem' for India Fund,' has been opened at the chief centre of Anglo-Indian correspondence, viz., Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.'s, 13, Waterloo-place. Mirza Mahomed Baker Khan has undertaken the Hindustani version of "God save the Queen." Here is a specimen, which we give in Romanized form:

Khudâ bachâwe Qaisar kô!
Be hadd barhâwe Qaisar kô!
Haqq Qaisar kâ yâr ho!
Bhej dewe us ko bâ zafar
Sa'idah kar hamîdah far
Farmândah ham pai haiyât bhar
Haqq Qaisar kâ yâr ho!

We believe the National Anthem has been translated into Bengali and set to Hidu Music by Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore, Mus Doc.

AN IRISH LANDLORD thus writes to the *Times* regarding the Arrears Bill :

Now the arrears of my own tenants offer a very interesting case in point. Shortly after the passage of the Land Act of 1870, I sold half my property to the tenants; they paid some 23 years' purchase, and having borrowed most of this money from the Government, they from that day to this have paid their instalments regularly. Now let us look at the other half. Almost immediately after the present Government came into office my tenants ceased paying any rent, and now owe about 2½ years. I offered 15 per cent. reduction on rent and arrears, but my offer was refused, and possibly the Land Commission will reduce these rents by 20 per cent.

None of my tenants' rents have been raised for 29 years, and it certainly does look hard that the honest men who bought at a high figure from me, and paid regularly the old rent to Government as purchase instalment every six months since, should now see their neighbours paying no rent, a strong prospect of having one-fifth taken off this nominal obligation, and besides half the arrears paid by Government. The whole affair is very unjust to the old tenants; but let our loss be what it may, if Her Majesty's Government would even now make a bold dash at the subject, and force us to sell to tenants, at any sort of a reasonable figure, the sense of relief that the end was at length reached would far overshadow the perpetual heartburnings and apprehension of the loyal classes of Ireland. Many of us have had, like myself, for two years past to work hard in foreign lands to support our sisters and our mothers, whom it would be cruelty to ask to emigrate. I see no chance of ever making Ireland loyal except through a peasant proprietary. The effort would cost the Imperial Treasury very little. Instead of multiplying machinery, having one set for adjustment of rents, one for arrears, and another for purchase, one respectable Court in each country could do all work of the three in at furthest 12 months.

The writer seems to be frank. Landlordism will be soon dead in Ireland.

FROM NOTTINGHAM is reported the death, at the age of 79 years, of Mr. Sidney Smith, the inventor of the steam pressure gauge, and many other important engineering appliances. Mr. Smith was a native of Derby, and was educated at Repton Grammar School. His early business life was spent with his father, a civil engineer at Derby, and he founded the well-known Nottingham firm of Smith, Brothers and Co., engineers, Hyson-green. By the invention of the steam-pressure gauge in 1847 his name became widely known in the engineering world. George Stephenson was so impressed with the importance of this appliance that he gave the utmost publicity to the invention, which has since been of the greatest service in the saving of life and property.

HOW INDIAN THUGGISM was first made known to England? It was through the medium of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* contributed by Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1836. Sir Charles thus gives the story :

"One day when I was Deputy Secretary to what is now called the 'Foreign Department' at Calcutta, a messenger came into my room with a pile of large official reports filling his arms up to his chin. These he deposited on the ground and then he went out and twice repeated the same operation. All these I had to digest into what was called a 'special letters' to the Court of Directors. When I had accomplished my task, I showed the digest to my brother-in-law Macaulay, who was much struck with the originality and curiosity of the subject, saying that it would be certain to attract attention in Europe, and suggesting that the special letter should, with suitable modifications, be made to do duty a second time as an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. This was done, and, greatly to my satisfaction, I received forty pounds from Mr. Longman, which was the first of my small gains from literature. This was in the year 1836. My article was the first revelation of the system of Thuggee to Christendom."

WEDNESDAY 21ST JUNE.

THE FRENCH are trying to extend their influence in Ashantee. MM. Moreau and Brun, two Frenchmen well-known on the Gold Coast, have proceeded to Coomassee, the former intending to establish a mission there, and the latter to negotiate a political Treaty.

AN AMERICAN PAPER has the following on Indian Tea :

India tea is growing in favor, but it is probably also increasing in adulteration. Merchants in England are going for it on a great scale. A monster company has been floated in Darjeeling for the growing and manufacture of tea in

Sylhet. This is a great district in Bengal on the Soorma, about a hundred and twenty miles from Dacca, and is said to be peculiarly favorable to tea growing. It is proposed to put 21,000 acres of land in this cultivation at the rate of 7,000 acres a year, for the next three years. The vast property is to be divided into gardens of 300 acres each the project must be either a great success or cause a terrible crash.

IT IS STATED that Sir A. Pilfayre has presented his collection of Burmese coins, which formed the subject of his contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia," to the British Museum. It is very valuable collection.

A REMEDY for cholera is prescribed by Surgeon J. Hume, M.B., which, he says, has proved in his hands, good and efficacious, both as a prophylactic and as a curative medicine. It has this advantage as a remedy in India, that it can be obtained in any bazaar. Put into familiar language unimpeded by Latin abbreviations, the prescription is "Camphor, 2 grains; Chilli, 3 grains. Make up with some flour paste into a pill, and take one morning and evening when cholera is prevailing." As a curative remedy, one grain of opium to each pill, and given frequently, say every two hours, is efficacious.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS report that Mrs. Sarah J. Gray, "the coloured wife" of the Rev. John Gray, of Lexington, Kentucky, has recovered $1,000 damages in the United States Court at Cincinnati from the Southern Railroad, for refusing her admittance to the ladies' first-class carriage. Damages were laid at $50,000. Cannot respectable native gentlemen claim damages for refusal to admit them to the waiting rooms at Railway stations, which are intended for "gentlemen?" The word "gentlemen" in Railway parlance is construed into European gentlemen only.

THE LAST RETURN issued by the Foreign Office concerning Egyptian affairs contains some curious statistics. In the service of the Egyptian Government there are 41 Germans, 268 Englishmen, 101 Austrians, 326 Frenchmen, 115 Greeks, 348 Italians, and a number of Norwegians, Americans, and other foreigners. The salaries paid to the Englishmen amount to £7,976 a month; to the Frenchmen, £9,812; to the Italians, £6, 011; to the Austrians, £2,369; to the Germans, £1,243; to the Greeks, £1,469. The total number of foreign functionaries is 1,325, exclusive of the numbers employed in superintending the discharge of certain special conventions and the total amount paid every month in salaries is £31,588. Frenchmen and Englishmen hold the best-paid offices.

THE VEXED QUESTION as to whether a military man should uncover his head in Civil Courts has at last been authoritatively settled, for a Horse Guards' general order says.—"In a civil court an officer or soldier will remove his hat, cap, or helmet, while the judge or magistrate is present, except when the officer or soldier is on duty under arms with a party or escort inside the court."

WE TAKE from London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

AFZUL KHAN.

MR. ONSLOW (Monday, May 22) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could now lay upon the table the correspondence which had taken place regarding the appointment of Afzul Khan as British Envoy to the Court of Cabul, also a copy of the instructions given to Afzul Khan as to his duties while so employed. Lord Hartington said there was some correspondence on the subject, contained in the papers presented last session. All that had happened since had been that a telegram was received from the Viceroy in February, stating that the Amir was willing to receive Mahomed Afzul Khan as an envoy from the British Government, and that he accordingly proposed to send him in that capacity. Lord Hartington at once telegraphed his entire assent, and he believed Mahomed Afzul Khan had accordingly proceeded on his mission. He had not received any further correspondence on the subject or a copy of the detailed instructions, but when they were received it would probably not be consistent with the interests of the public service to lay them on the table.—Mr. Onslow gave notice that he would call attention to the subject, and that he would shortly put another question to the noble lord.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

MR. Cropper, on Tuesday, asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Emigration of coolies from India to Reunion had been stopped, if so, what date.—The Marquis of Hartington: The emigration of coolies from India has not yet been actually stopped, although its stoppage has for some time past been under consideration, the position of the question being far from satisfactory. Negotiations have long been in progress for the revision of the Convention, and for the purpose of making proper provision for the protection and well-being of the coolies. With this object a Commission has met in Paris to arrange a basis of a revised Convention; and last year the French Government prepared a *projet de decret*, containing their views and the concessions which they were willing to make. This after being reported on by the British Commissioners, was transmitted to the Government of India. As negotiations have thus been actually going on, emigration has been allowed to continue up to the present time. We have only very recently received despatch from the Government of India, giving in detail their views on the *projet de decret*. They consider it indispensable that on certain points further concessions should be made, and failing these that emigration should be stopped.

Mr. Baxter asked the Secretary of State for India if he had now received, and would lay upon the table of the House, the minute of Sir Ashley Eden on the extension of local self-government in Bengal; and if he would communicate to the House as soon as possible the nature of the important resolution more recently passed by the Governor-General in Council at Simla on the same subject.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the papers referred to consisted of letters from the Governor of Bengal in reply to certain querries addressed to him and other local Governments by the Government of India. They had not at present received any official reply from the Governor of Bengal or from the other local Governments, nor had they received in an official shape the resolution referred to. When the correspondence was completed, there would probably be no objection to laying it upon the table.

THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE.

ACCORDING to the *Engineer*, it is not unlikely that ivory will soon become so scarce that its use in the shape of pianoforte keys, knife handles, and fans will be reserved for the affluent. The rapid advances in the value of ivory are causing some uneasiness in the market. At the last quarterly sale, which closed on the 28th April, there were only 81 tons offered—including 10 tons withdrawn from previous auctions—as against 122 tons offered in April 1881. The falling-off was mainly owing to the continued scarcity of Cape—only 1½ tons—and the limited supply of West Coast African—11 tons. From Zanzibar and Bombay there were 33 tons, 24 tons from Alexandria, and nine tons from Malta.

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains the following announcement: "The Queen has been pleased to ordain and declare that Emily Eliza Adam, widow of the Right Hon. William P. Adam, C.I.E., late Governor of the presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, in the East Indies, shall have hold, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived and been created a baronet; and also to command that the said royal order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

IT IS STATED that the authorities have decided not to adopt the formal and expensive course of bringing Surgeon D. O'Sullivan, of the Army Medical Department, back to Fort William to be tried by Court-martial. Surgeon O'Sullivan has been permitted to resign the service, and proceeds from Madras to England. The order of the Commander-in-Chief is subject to the approval of the Home Government. What are the charges against Dr. O'Sullivan? Are they commutable in this way? Would they have been thus commuted if he had been a native?

WITH REFERENCE to the management of the Nurral Estate by Babu Kally Churn Ghose the following facts have been placed at our disposal by an esteemed correspondent:

1 The salary on which Babu Kali Churn was appointed was Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs 250—and not, as your correspondent says, Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,500. We may as well mention here that Babu K. C.'s immediate predecessor in the post used to draw Rs. 1,000 a month. At the time Babu K. C. was offered the appointment of Manager, he held a special appointment under Government worth Rs. 700 a month with liberal travelling allowances.

2. "His advent," says your correspondent, "was the signal for all the Amlah to take to their heels, and their places were mostly supplied by English Clerks." The fact, however, is that not a single Amlah was turned out and no English Clerks were engaged. One Amlah retired on pension, and two left about a year after, as they complained of overwork and loss of perquisites.

3. Your correspondent further says—"a Deputy and a Sub-manager and 7 or 8 Superintendents were employed on salaries of Rs. 80, 100 and 250." No such thing; 7 or 8 Superintendents were never engaged. There were, on an average, three Superintendents, two of whom had Rs. 50 and one Rs. 60. These were paid out of savings effected from the abolition of the post of Deputy Manager. There is no Sub-manager under the Manager in the Joint Estates, although his predecessor had the assistance of a Deputy Manager.

4. As regards the payment of debts, your correspondent probably speaks of a period prior to that of Babu Kali Churn's management. Under Babu K. C.'s management, *three* of the Proprietors have been *entirely freed* from debt; and large sums have been paid every month to decree-holders at one or other of these places—Alipore, Jessore, Faridpore, on behalf of the other Proprietors.

5. The Proprietors have, during Babu K. C.'s management, drawn almost double of what they ever had before.

FRIDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING occurs in the *Pioneer* of last Friday:

In the Roman Court of Criminal Jurisprudence, last month, a trial took place which excited a sensation throughout all Italy. A beautiful girl, by name Ermenegilada Spinetter, known in the quarter of the Borgo as *la bella* Ermenegilda, had married the keeper of a wine shop, Giuseppe Moretti, near the Bridge of Saint-Angelo. The husband is said to have been idle by nature and given to dissipation, and to have married Ermenegilda with the base idea of speculating in her beauty. The wife declares that she resisted his injunctions, from which cause he quarrelled with her and once struck her. Not wishing, as she asserted on her trial, to dishonor herself for the support of her vicious husband, she armed herself one night with a knife and resolved, once for all, to make an end of such a partner. That evening he had struck her because she had no money to give to him. She waited till he was asleep and then cut his throat with a knife. Next day he died in the Consolazione Hospital. The court was crowded with the women of the Borgo who exhibited the warmest sympathy for the accused. The jury had a similar feeling, and to the surprise of the judges, honorably acquitted Ermenegilda, who received quite an ovation on entering the street.

If the statement of the girl were to be believed, she certainly deserved sympathy.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Babu Rajendra Nath Mitter has been appointed to act as the Collector of Revenue, Calcutta. Formerly this appointment was held by an uncovenanted native officer, Babu Koylash Chunder Dutt, for a long time with great credit to himself.

THE NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION has forwarded an address of congratulation to H. E. the Viceroy on the Self-Government Resolution. The address thus concludes:

The Association fervently hopes that, under the fostering care of your Excellency and with the blessing of Providence the great experiment which your Lordship has initiated, of governing the country with the assistance and co-operation of the people, and by enlisting their sympathies and their interests on the side of Government, will prove a complete success.

We say—*Amen.*

IT ALWAYS gives us pleasure to notice manifestation of sympathy of Europeans towards natives. Babu Nobin Chunder Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, died lately. On receiving the melancholy intelligence, Mr. Kirkwood sent a wreath to the friends of the deceased with the following message:

I send this wreath with a wish that it should be placed on the bier as a small mark of respect for Babu NobinChandra Ghose, and my appreciation of his long and meritorious service, and of my sympathy for his family.

Mr. Kirkwood also paid the following additional tribute to the memory of the deceased:

As a mark of respect to the memory of Babu Nobin Chandra Ghose, a most deserving and upright Government servant whose long time of service in this district has rendered him familiar to so many classes, and in order to enable ministerial officers and the bar to attend his funeral, the Court of the District and Sessions Judge will be closed this day.

Mr. Kirkwood of Mymensing is not the Kirkwood of Chittagong.

WE LEARN from an Assam Correspondent that the Chief Commissioner, having felt a desire to appoint a native from the Subordinate Executive Service in the higher rank of the Local Police, the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, nominated Babu Ramgopal Khan, formerly a clerk in the Assam Secretariat. He has been placed in charge of the Goalpara district with the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

WE ARE glad to learn that the celebrated lady Rama Bai will be asked by the Education Commission to state her views on the education question. We hope she will ably state her views and her suggestions on the question of female education in this country.

SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from the Journal of the National Indian Association:

Mr. A. Chatterjee has passed the M.R.C.P. (of London) Examination, He is the first Bengali who has obtained this Diploma.

Mr. Satishchunder Mookerjee has received the Diploma of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee has passed the L.S.A. and the M.R.C.S. (of England) Examinations.

Mr. H.E. Banat, Mr. Dina N.P. Datta, Mr. S.P. Roy and Mr. N.P. Sinha have passed the Primary M,R.C.S. (of England) Examination.

Mr. M.D. Karangia has passed the L.R.C.S. (of London) Examination.

Mr. C.H. Underwood has passed the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) Examination.

Mr. W.C. Niblet (Inner Temple) and Mr. N.F. Bhandara (Middle Temple) have been called to the Bar.

Mr. Syed Sakhawat Hossein, one of the Bengal Agricultural Scholars for 1881, has received Certificates of Honour at the Royal AgriculturalCollege, Cirencester for having taken the first place in his Class in the General Sessional Examination held last April in Agriculture, Chemistry, Viterinary (Pathology), Physics, Book-keeping and Building. He has also received a prize in Qualitative Analysis.

Mr. G. C. Basu, one of the Bengal Agricultural Scholars for 1882, has received at the same College the only Certificate of Honor obtainable in his Class for having taken the first place in his Class in Building.

Arrivals.—The Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowlah, Vikar-ul-Oomrah and two sons of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., from Hyderabad. Mr. Mahommed Abdool Majid, for the study of Law, and his brothers, M. Abdool Rashid and M. Abdool Vahid for school study; Moulvie Mohammed Ibrahim and Mohammed Kumruddin, all from the N.W. Provinces. Mr. M.M. Bhownaggri, from Bombay, and Mr. Jijibhai Eduljee Modi, B.A. from Bombay. Rev. Rajahgopaul, of the Free Church Mission, Madras, on a visit to Scotland, and Raja Rampal Singh, Talukdar of Oude, after a visit to India.

Departures—Dr, R.N. Khory M.R.C.P., for Bombay; Mr. W.C. Niblett for Benares; Miss Annie Shanmugum and Miss Henrietta Bernard, of the Government Female Normal School Madras, for Madras.

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WE TAKE the following from the *Gazette of India* of the 17th instant :

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privillege of private *entree* to Government House upon Honorary Surgeons to His Excellency, and also upon the undermentioned gentlemen :—

(1) Moorshidzadah Jehan Kudr Mirza Mahomed Wahid Ali, Bahadur.
(2) Shahzadah Muhammad Furrukh Shah.
(3) The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C.I.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C.S.I., reached Kabul on the 6th instant.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE HAVE received a communication from some of the inhabitants of Kallidas Singhee's Lane deploring the wretched insanitary condition of that Lane, especially its southern end. On a rainy day it becomes impassable, owing to its being flooded with melted cowdung. We are surprised to learn that their representation to the Municipality has received no hearing. We invite the attention of the Chairman of the Corporation to this grievance.

THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE for the month of April of the current year, amounted to Rs. 57,89,000 which is about a quarter lakh less than that of the corresponding month of last year, but much in excess of the corresponding months of the preceeding eight years.

A CORRESPONDENT observes that while the natives of India are usually very fond in the external manifestations of their loyalty to the British Crown they have been very sadly deficient in the practical manifestation of that loyalty on the recent wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. He suggests that, better late than never, some of the wealthy and influential native Maharajas ought to forward suitable wedding presents to England. Not a bad suggestion.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPORE CORRESPONDENT invites the attention of Government to the discourteous manner in which the Sub-divisional Officer of Kushtea treats the Municipal Commissioners of that sub-division. The meetings of the Municipal Committee are held on the Ejlash of the *Cutcherry* or Court-house—the officer presiding takes his seat in the Magistrate's chair and the Commissioners are compelled to take their seats on the benches reserved for the *Amlah* and the mob-public. From his place he sends out the orders.

DR. SIRCAR is fast making up his arrears. The last number of the Calcutta *Journal of Medicine* is for the Month of May. The contents of this number are of varied interest. The most interesting paper in this number is the one entitled "Hahnemann—his place in the History of Medicine." It is a reproduction of the lecture which the Editor delivered before the Bethune Society in April 1880.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new weekly in English which Messrs. Newman & Co. Ld. of this city proposed to start from the 15th proximo under the style and designation of the "Indian World." It will be a weekly summary and digest of the News and Politics of the day and a medium for the interchange of Public Opinion. We wish the enterprising publishers every success.

THERE WERE 242 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th June, of which 55 were from cholera, none from small pox, 57 from fevers, 14 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 9 from convulsions, 10 from spleen diseases, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 52 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 22 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 34·5. There is evidently an improvement in the health of the town though the mortality is still above the normal average.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Review of the Revenue administration of the Province of Oudh for the year ending 30th September, 1881. 2. Review on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts, for 1880-81. 3 Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces, for 1881-82. 4. Introduction to the annual accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and its chief port and each of its Subordinate ports, for 1881-82. 5. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, for May, 1882. 6. Ramayuna with Original Text and Bengali Translation, Arunya Kand ; published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy. 7. Journal of the National Indian Association, for June, 1882. 8. Homœopathic Sar, or Homœopathic Domestic Medicine in Hindee, First Part. By Khetternath Chatterjea. 9. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's, Literary circulars for March and April, 1882.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says that the reductions in the native army of India recently decided upon are attracting considerable attention in England, and Mr. Henry Chaplin has given notice of an important question on the subject for to-night (24th June). The House of Commons has been taken by surprise at the extent of the reductions in view of the present state of affairs in Egypt.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London June 18.—The metropolitan police have made a large seizure of arms and cartridges at Clerkenwell, which were intended for shipment to Ireland for the Fenians.

20.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the question of the neutrality of the Suez Canal will not be raised at the Conference.

20.—News from Ireland continues to be of a disturbing character, and extra military precautions are being taken against a rising. Prince Lobanow, the Russian Ambassador in London, has been appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

20.—Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said the British Government will ultimately require full satisfaction for the outrages on British subjects in the late outbreak at Alexandria. The British Government he said attaches vital importance to its interests in the Suez Canal. but it was impossible at present to make any statement in reference thereto. In answer to further questions, he said that Sir Edward Malet was no party to the formation of the new Egyptian Ministry by Ragheb Pasha. Mr J. Q. Pigot, late of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone made a statement concerning the Parliamentary Proceedure Bill, which he said cannot be delayed until next year. This is understood as indicating an autumn session of Parliament.

22.—Thousands of refugees from Egypt are arriving at Malta, Cyprus, and Athens. A fund for their relief has been opened at the Mansion House.

Consols closed yesterday at 100⅝

23.—The Premier, replying to the question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the control and neutralisation of the Suez Canal were quite outside of the questions to be discussed at the Conference,

Constantinople June 18 —The difficulty in connection with the proposed Conference has been arranged, and the Ambassadors of the Great Powers will assemble immediately without Turkey being represented. The decision of the Conference will, however be submitted to the Porte.

20 —The Ambassadors of the Great Powers held a meeting yesterday and afterwards had an interview with Assim Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs, who categorically rejected the proposed Conference, on the ground that the Egyptian question had been settled by a compromise effected between the Khedive and Arabi Bey and Dervish Pasha.

23.—In reply to the Sultan's invitation to visit stamboul. Arabi Pasha has telegraphed that the Egyptian army would not allow him to leave Egypt. The Austrian and German Ambassadors have now received instructions from their Governments respecting the course to be followed at the Conference.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J.' C. I. E., on Thursday, the 29th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Modern Theory on the Nature of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday the 30th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Hygrometry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 1st July, at 3 P. M.

Subject : Compounds of Chlorine with Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1882.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES AND UTTERANCES.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS is called the first assembly of gentlemen in the world, and the language used in it, is regarded as a model for gentlemanly discussion. When one gentleman uses in respect of another words or expressions intemperate, indecorous or indelicate, he is condemned for using unparliamentary language. But the sad state of Irish affairs has affected even the temper of the House, and the tone of the utterances of its leading members. Nothing could be more deplorable than the spirit of the debate which followed the questions about the negotiations of Her Majesty's Government with Messrs. Parnell and Co., the Irish suspects. The disclosures made were certainly not creditable to the Ministry ; the circumstance thatwhen Mr. Parnell's letter to Captain O'Shea was read to the House, certain words had been conveniently dropped out was undeniably very damaging, and the impression left on the public mind, it could not be denied, was that the Government had not been quite frank and above-board. All this evidently galled the temper of Mr. Gladstone, and when the charges were rather distinctly formulated by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Prime Minister's ire knew no bounds. With indignant fury Mr. Gladstone spoke :

I cannot help congratulating the hon. member upon the height to which he has at length worked up his parliamentary courage. I will first endeavour to deal with the most intelligible and most logical portion of his speech, commencing with his weighty and recondite reference to Moliere. He says there was substantially a compact between her Majesty's Government and the hon. member for the city of Cork and he has not the slighest hesitation in plainly giving the lie to a body of gentlemen who are quite as much entitled to be believed as he is, and who having grown grey in the service of their country—(loud Ministerial cheers)—feel it no slight matter so far as their character or reputation is concerned, that these rash accusations should be hurled against them from such a quarter. (Loud cheers.) So far as the speech of the hon. gentleman is not a mere baseless dream, conjured up by the strength of party passion and consisting of the emptiest and most frivolous material—(renewed cheers) —it contains at least this one statement ; that because in Moliere there was a man who, having sold goods and received the price, pretended that he had made a present of the goods and received a present in return, the position of the Government is analogous to that. (Opposition cheers, and counter cheers.) I am glad to see that a right hon. gentleman, a late Minister of the Crown (Sir R. Cross), knows so much of political life as to think it wise and discreet to agree with that.

Again :

Now, I have gone through the statements of the hon. gentleman, and I have challenged him to show that I am in the slightest degree inaccurate when I affirm that from the Government the hon. member for Cork had not the slightest knowledge of the subjects upon which the hon. member for Herford says he was perfectly informed. But that is not all. I have got to deal with the other portion of the speech of the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman is indeed in a deplorable predicament. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) What is the position in which he stands? He has got before him a Government whom he charges with infamy. (Opposition cheers.) The thin disguise which he cast over the word does not for a moment veil or conceal its true character. He has got a Government tainted, in his view with infamy. He has got a Government who make statements verbally correct but substantially incorrect—(Opposition cheers)—that is to say, who deliver falsehoods in this House, and who discredit the Executive. (Opposition cheers and counter cheers.) What does he think is required of him by his duty ? He says that this infamy, and this degradation, and these falsehoods require careful criticism and the adjournment of the House. (Laughter and cheers.) That is the height to which the hon. gentleman has raised himself to-day. That is the height to which a late Minister of the Crown has raised himself to-day. I say that those who make these charges are bound to carry them to an issue. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) The hon. member for Hertford has come out into the field, and is cheered by the late Home Secretary. Let him remain in the position he has assumed ; let him prove his charges ; let him sustain them, or else in honour let him abandon them with an expression of regret —"Oh" from the Opposition, and Ministirsal cheers)—but do not let him resort to that most miserable of all courses, and say, "We have a Government tainted with infamy, a Government tainted with falsehood, a Government that has degraded the character of the Executive ; but I really feel myself obliged to claim the power of discussing and criticising such conduct as that, and showing my indignation on behalf of the fundamental principles of morality and honour by moving the adjournment of the House." (Great laughter.) Now I ask the hon. gentleman whether it is tolerable that charges of this kind are to be made and not to be sustained ? (Cheers.) I say this in conclusion, that if they are so made and are not sustained, they are disgraceful only to those who make them. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

The Home Secretary, Sir W. Harcourt, was still more furious. He thus began :

SIR,—the hon. member for Hertford has charged the Government with conduct to which he applies the word "infamous." (Opposition cheers.) Well, Sir, he charges men, who I will venture to say are men of honour equal to himself, with conduct to which he applies that language, and he does so on the ground of the correspondencewhich has been the subject of discussion in the House. The hon. member, I think, ought to know something on the subject of secret memorandums. (Ministerial cheers.) He has been bred up in the political school of secret memorandums. (Hear hear.) He has served in a Government which signed secret memorandums, and when they were published and that Government were charged with them, they were not authentic. The present Government of the Queen is incapable of that (Ministerial cheers, and ironical Opposition cheers.) If words like "infamy" are to be applied between one party and another—a thing which I think is not of good example—I think the hon. member for Hertford had better look nearer home. (Hear, hear.) But in the meanwhile I will take upon myself to say that the hon. member has used that language in the presence of this House, which is an assembly of English gentlemen, and if he thinks he is capable of maintaining or sustaining such a charge, let him take the opinion of a society of English gentlemen upon it. Why, Sir, do you think, whatever may be the ties of party, that a body of English gentlemen are going to support a Government of infamy or of dishonour? And therefore I say that the member for Hertford has no right to use language of that description unless he is prepared to bring it to the test, and, as he is not, I tell him that I treat that language with the contempt which it deserves—(cheers)—when it is used by men who make insolent charges which they know they are not capable of sustaining. And that is my answer to the hon. member for Hertfort. Sir, the language of the hon. member for Hertford was mere loose and empty abuse, and I turn from that language which deserves in my opinion only the treatment which I have used, to the speech of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gibson) who at least condescended to give some reasons for his language.

We must, however, do Sir William Harcourt the justice to say that in the concluding part of his speech he regretted that he had lost his temper. He said: "Though I am afraid that, in the opening observations, which I made I indulged in some warmth, it perhaps may be forgiven under circumstances when gentlemen, under circumstances not very easy are endeavouring to do their duty, are charged with infamy and dishonour. I do not desire to conclude by using any violent or inflammatory language."

However much we may regret the tone and temper of the speeches under notice we confess to a feeling of bewilderment when we read Mr. Dillon's speech on the Coercion Bill. How this Hon'ble Member could deliberately give utterance to the sentiments he did in the House simply passes our understanding. We will give a few choice bits. Mr. Dillon said:

He had never denounced outrage, and he would never do so until the Government denounced eviction. The Government had denounced "boycotting" as intimidation. He was not ashamed to say in that House that he had in Ireland publicly advocated "boycotting." (Cries of "Oh!" and "Hear.") He saw in "boycotting" a means for tenants to protect themselves from eviction. It had been supposed by some people that agrarian crimes were entirely peculiar to Ireland; but that was not the fact. When they once found a population imbued with the conviction that the law was doing injustice, then they would find combination existing to defeat the law. He remembered once being greatly laughed at in that House because he stated that outrages were an unfortunate historical legacy in Ireland; and it was said that they were the strange off-spring of the Land League. The truth was that agrarian outrage had never been absent from the country. The Irish people had, in a certain sense, become demoralized by the political lessons taught them from the days of Barkeley and Swift; they had been taught that there was no protection for the poor man in Ireland except the protection of the rapparee and the Whiteboy. (Hear, hear.) Coercion Acts were powerless to remedy such a state of things; the only result of them had been either secret combinations to murder or open combinations to "boycott." If the Government found themselves compelled to ask for extraordinary powers it should be for the purpose of giving protection to the Irish tenant, If they could succeed—which they would not—in putting down outrages to-morrow by that horrible Coercion Bill and in reducing the people to a condition of absolute quiet evictions would be multiplied to such an extent, even in spite of the Arrears Bill, that the House would be called upon from mere shame to interefere. The Arrears Bill was nothing more nor less than a gift to the Irish landlords, and a way for the Government to escape from the horrible imbroglio into which they had got themselves by neglecting the advice of the men who by their own admission, represented the feelings of the mass of the Irish people. The Irish Government had supported the Irish landlords in the oppression and extortion they practised on the people; and now their friends—their somewhat expensive friends, he might call them—insisted that they must reward their fidelity to the English interest in Ireland by paying off some of the debts which, but for them, they could never recover. It was all owing to the interference of England that they had to pay that money to the Irish landlords. Let the experiment be tried of leaving the landlords to set free with the people, and of allowing Irishmen to settle matters for themselves just for one year (a laugh), and they would come back and show them that the arrears question had been settled. The hon. member for the county of Mayo had denounced "boycotting" as brutal and immoral. Now, "boycotting" had kept the roof-tree over the heads of hundreds of poor families in the county of Mayo; and he would challenge that hon. member to resign his seat and go down with him to the constituency of Mayo, making their appeal on the question whether the doctrine "boycotting" was "brutal and immoral" or not. He had always held that "boycotting" was the minor of two evils, of which they had the choice. If he were an Englishmen sitting on the Treasury Bench, he should denounce "boycotting" but had they ever heard of lynch law? The law had "asserted itself," as it was called, at different times within the last 18 months, and always with the result that things had become much worse than before. The law "asserted itself" when he was arrested, and outrages then multiplied. It "asserted itself" last October, when the streets of Dublin became like a battle-field, and terrible bloodshed seemed imminent. As eels were said to be used to skinning, so Irishmen had become hardened to those declarations that the law must "assert itself." (A laugh.) Besides, if terrorism prevailed to the extent it was alleged to do, the Irish peasant would rather pay a blood tax than risk his own life by coming forward to give evidence. A blood tax might make the Irish peasant sorry for a murder unless he obtained the advantage of it. Beyond that it could only serve to impoverish the country, and still further convince the people that justice was not to be had. Taking the case of the recent Phœnix-park murders, for instance, upon whom would the blood tax fall? Upon the very people who were most anxious to assist the police in discovering the assassins, and the probable effect would be to engender resentment in their minds, and make them hold aloof from the search. Outrages were nearly always committed by strangers from a distance with whom the inhabitants of the neighbourhood had nothing to do. The effect of the Bill upon the people of Ireland would be to make them more opposed to law and more ready to enter into secret combinations.

Enough. The extracts we have given shew the spirit in which Mr. Dillon spoke. Rightly did Mr. Gladstone say—"his speech was a heart-breaking speech." So long there will be this lawless feeling among the leaders of the Irish nation, is there any hope of restoration of peace, law, and order in Ireland? We fear not.

A MODEL JUDGE.

APROPOS of the judicial vagaries of Mr. J. P. Grant, at present Civil and Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, we invite the attention of the reader to a recent judgment of the High Court, setting aside a judgment of the Hooghly Sessions Court then presided over by him, on the ground of misdirection to the Jury. It was a remarkable case. It would appear that Khorshed Khazi and Dhunno Khazi were charged, the one with knowingly and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and the other with abetment. The document impugned purported to be a deed of gift in favor of the accused by their father. The facts of the case were, that one Sadarooden, the father of the two accused, died leaving his surviving two sons and one daughter, who was married; that she on her father's death, succeeded to one-fifth of the family property; and, on the 17th August 1878, sold her share to one Badaroodeen, who was prevented from taking possession of the property by the two accused. Badaroodeen then brought a suit, for declaration of his title and for possession, in the Munsif's Court. The accused defended the suit, alleging that their father had executed, during his life-time, a deed of gift, which conveyed his whole estate to them. The defendants were committed for trial before the Sessions Court. In the Sessions Court the evidence relied on by the prosecution as showing that the document was false, was, that it purported to be registered before a certain Kazi on the 12th April 1854 under No. 32. The books of the Registration office showed, however, no such conveyance to have been registered under that number, nor was the person purporting to seal the document as Kazi, Kazi during the year 1854. Out of ten attesting witnesses to the document seven were dead, two were subpœnaed by the defence (but not called), and the third did not put in any appearance at all. The Sessions Judge charged for conviction, and the Jury found the first accused guilty under Sec. 471 of the Penal Code, and the second accused under Sec. 491 and 109; and they were sentenced by the Court to rigorous imprisonment for five years and one year respectively. The prisoners appealed to the High Court. The appeal was heard by Justices Prinsep and Wilson. Mr. Justice Wilson, who delivered the judgment of the Court, says:

"We think there must be a new trial in this case. The first accused person is charged with knowingly and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document. The second is charged with abetting that offence. The using charged, was a using of document as evidence in a civil suit. In that suit which was in respect of certain land the plaintiff derived his title from the sister of the accused by right of inheritance from his father. The document put in on behalf of the accused, and which forms the subject of the present charge, purported to be a conveyance of the property by the father in his life-time to the accused.

The learned Judge appears to us, looking at his summing up as a whole, to have left the right issues to the Jury, which were briefly stated, whether the document was forged, whether it was used with a knowledge of that fact, and whether this was done fraudulently or dishonestly.

But in dealing with the evidence bearing upon these issues, the learned Judge seems to us to have directed the Jury erroneously upon several material points.

The learned Judge says: "Then I must bring to your notice the circumstance that the accused's pleader in the civil suit adopted the extraordinary precaution of requiring his client to endorse on the document itself a statement that he and his brother tendered it for production in evidence in the suit before he, the pleader, would undertake to put it in." Whether this conduct on the part of the pleader be usual or unusual, it is no evidence against the accused in the prosecution.

A more serious error is to be observed in the manner in which the learned Judge has dealt with the fact of the non-production of the survivors among those, whose names appear as attesting witnesses to the document in question. The learned Judge points out first, "of the ten only three are survivers; of whom two have been cited to this court by the defence, but have not been called by them, and the third has kept out of the way in rather a marked manner." He then after stating quite correctly that "the burden of proof is on the prosecution," proceeds: "But the prosecution may please itself without dictation from any one as to the extent or amount of proof that they will put forward. If they do not put forward enough to satisfy a Jury, they have, of course, only themselves to blame, but they are not required to bring exhaustive proof of their case."

He then points out correctly, as it appears to us that the weight to be attached to the non-production of material evidence by the prosecution must depend upon the circumstances of the case. And he proceeds: "Now this is a very peculiar case. It is practically a sister prosecuting two brothers, and with the serious offence of forgery. You will at once understand how difficult it is for the prosecution to depend upon the evidence of the purporting attesting witnesses, who are still available. One of these has kept out of the way of both sides, the other two have been secured for the defence, and one of them is in the employ of the accused; but others have not after all been called before you by the defence." And he adds,—"you are entitled to presume from this mere fact that these witnesses, being cited for the defence, as they were, would not, if called, have supported it." Later on he says: "The two attesting witnesses snatched from the prosecution, after it had been declared on the appeal in the previous trial by the accused that the prosecution ought to call them, might and should have been called," *i.e.* by the defence.

The views expressed in these passages form the foundation for a considerable part of the learned Judge's summing up; and they seem to us to convey erroneous notions of the position of prosecutor and accused in a criminal case.

It will be seen from the above that the charge of the Sessions Judge was wholly erroneous and misleading. Mr. Justice Wilson connues and with remarkable lucidity lays down the functions of the prosecution and the defence:

The only legitimate object of a prosecution is to secure not a conviction, but that justice be done. The prosecutor is not therefore free to choose how much evidence he will bring before the Court. He is bound to produce all the evidence in his favor directly bearing upon the charge. It is *prima facie* his duty, accordingly, to call those witnesses who prove their connection with the transactions in question, and also must be able to give important information. The only thing that can relieve the prosecutor from calling such witnesses is the reasonable belief that, if called, they would not speak the truth. If such witnesses are not called without sufficient reason being shewn (and the mere fact of their being summoned for the defence seems to us by no means necessarily a sufficient reason), the Court may properly draw an inference adverse to the prosecution.

There is no corresponding inference against the accused. He is merely on the defensive, and owes no duty to any one but himself. He is at liberty, as to the whole or any part of the case against him, to rely on the witnesses of the case for the prosecution, or to call witnesses, or to meet the charge in any other way he chooses; and no inference unfavorable to him can properly be drawn, because he takes one course rather than another. In the present case, these considerations apply with peculiar force. If the witnesses referred to by the learned Judge are thought by the prosecution to be *trustworthy men, the prosecution was bound to call them. If they are thought not to be so, it seems to us specially unreasonable to reproach the accused with not calling them.*

The principles enunciated above form the essence of justice in a criminal trial, but we are sorry to say that they are too often forgotten by our Solons. We wish they were printed in capital letters and hung up in every criminal court in the Mofussil for the guidance of the Magistrates. *The learned Judge thus concludes:*

On these grounds, we think that the Jury has been misled in a manner that must have prejudiced the accused, and the case must be tried again.

As the case has already been twice tried, it seems to us to be better and it will, we think, be more satisfactory to the learned Judge whose summing up we have had to consider, that it should not be third time tried at Hooghly. We, therefore, direct the new trial to take place at Burdwan.

So the case was twice tried at Hooghly, and twice was it wrongly decided by Mr. Grant. The High Court could not have further confidence in the Hooghly Court and accordingly transferred the case to Burdwan. We do not think that a more deliberate censure could be passed upon the capacity and conduct of a Judge than the judgment of the High Court under comment; but how is this censure taken notice of by Government?

Why, he has been promoted to the bench of the first metropolitan district, where he is playing pranks before high Heaven, which make angels weep! One day he insults a Jury, another day his own Sub-Judge. The insult to the Jury is not atoned, that to the Sub-Judge, a gentleman held in high esteem by both the bar and the public, is so far atoned that while he insulted the Sub-Judge in open Court, he made an apology to him in his private chamber! He is the son of a great father, one whose memory the people of Bengal will always cherish with gratitude and affection. For the sake of the conspicuous services of the father they are willing to forget the small peccadillos of the son. But they cannot keep quiet when he deliberately tramples upon their liberty, denies them justice, or insults their honored men. In private life he is an excellent man, every inch a gentleman, we only wonder how he forgets his identity and family instincts on the bench. It has unfortunately fallen to our lot to drag from time to time his vagaries to public notice. The reader might recollect the now notorious Bankurah case in which he had set at naught the liberty of an innocent subject of the Queen, an arbitrary and high-handed act, for which he was taken to task severely. In Hooghly he distinguished himself by several capricious proceedings quite unbecoming a judge. And in the 24-Pergunnahs he has already acquired an unenviable notoriety. It is to be regretted that the Government should place an officer of such persistent eccentricity in a position that enables him to do so much harm to the public, to the good name of Government, and to his own good reputation.

A TALE OF INDIGO OPPRESSION IN BEHAR.

WE have received a copy of a memorial which Rai Gudar Sahai, a zemindar of Bokhra in Muzufferpore has addressed His Excellency the Viceroy, giving a detailed account of certain serious injuries to which he was subjected by the guardians of law under colour or pretence of law and for which he seeks redress. We take the following facts from it. If they are exaggerated, the memorialist is responsible for the exaggerations but as far as we have been able to judge, he has given an unvarnished tale. Without further preface we proceed to the story:

Rai Gudar Shahai states that his ancestors were noted for loyalty and devotion to the British Government and on several critical occasions rendered material assistance to it. That in the year 1815 the services of one of his ancestors, named Rai Kulwant Singh, during the Nepal Campaign, were specially, acknowledged by the then Governor-General Lord Moira. That since the memorialist succeeded to the title and estates of his ancestors in 1852-53 he devoted himself especially to the improvement of his zemindaries and the promotion of the welfare of his tenants. That during the long period, which has elapsed since his inheritance the memorialist has always endeavoured to give every satisfaction to the authorities of the districts in which his estates are situate and he had ventured to hope that his endeavours were not unsuccessful. That he is the holder of a Certificate of Honor presented to him on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the imperial title of Queen-Empress of India.

Now to the case itself. In the year 1868 the zemindar above-named had leased out Mouzah Bansghat together with several other mouzahs appertaining to his zemindari of Bansghat and situated in the district of Champarun to the Barrah Indigo Factory. The lease was for ten years, and it expressly provided that the Factory should not enter into any agreement with the tenants for the cultivation of indigo. In the face of this explicit stipulation the Factory made agreements with the tenants and based their proceedings upon them. Seeing this defiant attitude of the factory the zemindar instituted proceedings in the Civil Court for ejectment and damages amounting to more than a lac of rupees against the owner of the concern, and was successful. In mouzah Bansghat proper no indigo had been sown during the currency of the lease above referred to or thereafter until the year 1880, when the manager of the Barrah Factory purported to take agreements for the cultivation of indigo from those of the zemindar's tenants in compensation for arrears alleged to be due by them to the Factory since the year 1877. One of these tenants was admitted to be a commissioned agent of the Factory and was therefore identified with the Factory; the second was in the same predicament as was evidenced by the part played by him in certain criminal proceedings. On the 9th March 1881, Mr. Gale, the manager of the Barra Factory with his employes attempted to sow indigo on certain lands, which he claimed to be the lands of those tenants who had entered into agreements with the Factory for the purpose of growing indigo, but which lands were claimed by other tenants as their own, and in the objection they urged they were supported by other tenants and dependants of the zemindar. The opposition offered by these tenants, according to Mr. Gale, consisted in their unyoking the bullocks of two Factory drills. Mr. Gale now proceeded at once to the Magistrate and complained against the zemindar and his tenants. The zemindar himself, however, had no knowledge of the nature of the complaint, as Mr. Gale's information had not been reduced into writing. The zemindar not having personal knowledge of the occurrence which had led to the complaint, nor of the *exparte* statements of the Factory Manager, was completely in the dark as to the Factory proceedings against him. But it would appear that the Magistrate recorded a memorandum in which he directed the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Posford, to hold immediately a local enquiry into the matter. On the 11th March 1881, Mr. Posford appeared at Bansghat accompanied by Mr. Gale and another person, named Mr. E. C. Elliott, an employe of the P. W. D. The presence of the last-mentioned gentleman could not be accounted for unless the object was to give *eclat* to the Factory proceedings. The Joint-Magistrate, on the completion of the local enquiry, which was held *exparte*, and without any notice or summons having been issued to any of the opposite parties, ordered in his own presence some lands to be sown with indigo. What was done we will let Mr. Gale say. He thus stated in his own depositions: "On some *khets* among these 35 *khets* he sowed indigo; in some of these *cheena* had been planted; he did not plough up the *cheena*, merely drilled indigo in it. It was *cheena* that had not germinated; witness (Mr. Gale) does not think above five *keths* were planted before the Joint-Magistrate thinks it was Ichangir Khan's *khet* and cannot say how many biggas were sown on the 11th; what was not finished on the 11th, was done on the 12th."

It would be seen from the above that the Joint-Magistrate who had been deputed to hold a local investigation, took upon himself the functions of Court, and did more than what a Court of Justice would dare do under the circumstauces. He held an *exparte* investigation, passed a decree himself, and saw to the enforcement of that decree in his own presence. This is putting the thing in the mildest colour possible, Practically he lent his judicial authority and acted as the planter's agent. But what follows throws the previous proceedings into the shade. The Joint-Magistrate Mr. Posford, accompanied by Mr. Gale and Mr. Elliott, now come to the Zemindar's Cutcherry at Bansghat where the Zemindar happened to be present at the time. He wrote out a paper in English and asked the zemindar to sign it. The zemindar not understanding English requested to have time given to him to satisfy himself as to the contents of the paper. This humble and reasonable request of the zemindar greatly annoyed the *Huzur*, who remarked (*vide* para 3 of the printed proceedings) "the man Rai Gudar Sahai declines to sign, says he cannot understand, which is a lie." Again, "I do not like the bebaviour of Rai Gudar Sahai; but refrain from taking him over into custody, as it might, in various ways, be inconvenient to do so." After the Joint-Magistrate had left the zemindar's cutchery, a native Head-constable brought a paper in Hindi by which the zemindar was ordered to appear before the Joint-Magistrate of Champarun on the 14th March 1881, in the Motihari Court. Legally it was not a summons, but the zemindar obeyed it and entered appearance by his Muktear on the appointed day. From the narrative given above it will be noticed that up to that moment no statement or information had been formally or informally recorded by the Magistrate, which in the least brought home any offence to the accused zemindar, and therefore there was no sufficient reason for making the personal attendance of the accused imperative. But a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the accused, who to avert the indiguities of arrest surrendered himself to the Magistrate, and was released after furnishing surety in the sum of Rupees five thousand and entering into personal recognizance in the sum of Rupees ten thousand for attendance in Court from day to day until further orders. The accused zemindar attended the Joint-Magistrate's Court from day to day until April 1881, when he was tried and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rupees five hundred, in default of payment of fine to a further imprisonment for one month. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the accused was released on bail, and on the 3rd May last year the Sessions Court quashed the sentence of the Joint-Magistrate and acquitted the accused. The Joint-Magistrate now ordered the unfortunate zemindar to attend upon his recognizance within two days after his acquittal by the Judge, and upon his petitioning the Magistrate that he had been acquitted by the Sessions Judge and praying to be released from his recognizance, he was ordered to attend before the said Magistrate for the purpose of being tried upon a charge of disobedience of order of a public servant. Being advised that the document ordering him to attend before the Magistrate was not a legal summons, the accused brought the case to the notice of the High Court which quashed the proceedings of the Magistrate.

What a harrowing tale does the above unfold! Well may the aggrieved zemindar say that "the events surely awakened him to the sense of insecurity under which all zemindars and native gentlemen labor in the Mofussil. No amount of faithful services rendered to Government, no effort to live quietly and peacefully as loyal, law-abiding subject furnishes any safe-gaurd against the caprice of Mofussil Magistrates and Mofussil executive officers."

We feel deeply grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for his liberal concession of local self-government to the people of this country. But what will be self-government worth so long as there will be room for such organized oppression of the black man by the white man with the aid and authority of the white Magistrate? If our person and property be not safe from the ruthless hand of the spoliator and oppressor, if the Magistracy, whose duty it is to protect the Queen's loyal subjects, far from acting the protector, becomes, in the language of the Bengali proverb, the devourer, what will avail local self-government and electoral franchise! Here is a native gentleman with a proud ancestry, noted for conspicuous loyal services to the British Government and rewarded in consideration of the same; a kind-hearted landlord who looks after the welfare of his tenantry with patriarchal solicitude; he leases out one of his estates to a European planter, but stipulates a special condition that his lands shall not be sown with indigo; he makes this special engagement solely in the interest of his tenants; the lessee breaks his contract, and is ordered by the Civil Court to pay damages; he then works through the Magistracy, with which he was evidently in league and manages to bring both the ryots and the Zemindar to serious trouble, so much so that the latter is incarcerated in jail and his *ijnt* or prestige is gone! And all this for his noble determination to protect his tenantry from the hands of the indigo planter. Well did Sir John Peter Grant in his now celebrated minute on the Report of the Bengal Indigo Commission of 1860 say—if the indigo planters oppressed, they did so with the connivance, abetment, or active assistance of the Magistracy. It was therefore in the highest degree necessary to reform the Magistracy. The aggrieved zemindar has made a mistake by appealing to the Viceroy in the first instance He should have first addressed the Lieutenant,

Governor on the subject. But it's all the same; the memorial will doubtless be referred by the Government of India to the local Government for enquiry. We need hardly say that we anxiously await the result of the enquiry and the orders of Government on the subject.

CHINESE PAPER CURRENCY.

THE Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for April last contains an interesting facsimile of a Chinese currency note of the 14th century. The original, one of a very few now known to exist, belongs to Sir Pope Henessy, who, at the request of Sir Ashley Eden, exhibited it at the April meeting of the Society. The information given at the time was not very full. Reference was made to Marco Polo, who in his Travels noticed some notes of different sizes of the 13th century, but subsequent writers questioned the authenticity of his statement on the ground of its "being imagined that China could not possibly have had paper money at a time when paper money was unknown in Europe." The argument is very like that of the Engineers of the East Indian Railway who, in 1864, held a colossal copper statue of Buddha discovered in an old mound at Sultanganj, to be of Birmingham manufacture, because, said they, the Dhangars, whom they saw about them, could not be credited with the art of casting so large a copper figure. The fact is, the Chinese had resorted to currency notes from a pretty remote period of antiquity. According to Chinese historians Au-ti of the Han dynasty first issued such notes about the close of the second century B. C. Those notes were called *Phi-vi* from the circumstance of their having been made of deer-skin. They were valued at about Rs. 125 each. We next come to the Soui dynasty which at the beginning of the 7th century, made various attempts at paper currency, but without any marked success. The *Fey-thsian* of the Emperor Hian Tsoung got into currency in 807, and it was followed by the *Pian-thsian* of the Emperor Thai-tsou of the Soung dynasty. Between 971 and 1022 it made room for another class of papers which was called T*chi-tsi*, apparently the model of the modern Bengali *chitti* of the shroffs. These cheques must have attained a wide currency to have come so far as India. Then followed successively two other notes, the *Kaio-tsu* and the *Hai-tsu*, which were current till the time of Kublai Khan. This emperor, when he was a Moghal chief, had established a paper currency in central Asia, and gave it great importance when he became the master of China. It was his notes that Marco Polo happened to see. The example of Kublai Khan was taken up in Persia by Ky Khatu, a descendant of Chengez Khan (1294), but he was unable to give it stability, and was ruined in the attempt. In India Muhammad Tughlak followed the example of Ky Khatu, but somewhat later, and met with the same reward. His paper assignats were forced upon the people for a time, but they never acquired any permanence, and destroyed his credit. They were current about the same time when the Chinese note published by the Asiatic Society was in currency. It is a pity we have none of the Indian notes preserved to cite as a specimen. Sir Pope Henessy, at the Asiatic Society, said that "the forging of these notes carried the penalty of decapitation," but he did not give a translation of the writing on the note. From Du Halde's China we find the legend to run as follows: "At the petition of the Treasury Board, it is ordained that the paper-money thus marked with the seal of the imperial dynasty of the Mings shall have currency, and be used in all respects as if it were copper money. Whoever disobeys will have his head cut off." The value of the different notes varied from Rs. 125 to Rs. 2·4. The Ming notes of 1364 were issued for one thousand copper cash or one dollar each, but, like the Greenbacks of Yankeeland they were more or less at a discount. They lasted for about 200 years, and then fell into disuse, being replaced by private notes which the credit of the issuers always helped to keep up to their value. The latter are, like our Hundees, still current. The Ming notes were called *chaos* or *jaos*.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been pleased to accept the office of President of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, *vice* Sir Ashley Eden resigned. Sir Richard Temple was the first Lieutenant-Governor who gave an impetus to the movement, which resulted in the establishment of the Association. From the time of Sir Ashley Eden's presidency the Association has steadily progressed. It has not only secured a local habitation, but is about to erect asplendid lecture-hall. We sincerely hope that Mr. Thompson's connection with the Association will mark a new era of prosperity.

WE HAVE reasons to believe that His Excellency the Viceroy is disposed to do justice to the claims of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter as Senior Judge to preside over the High Court during the absence of Sir Richard Garth on leave. Lord Ripon is too conscientious and too high-minded to be a party to an invidious distinction of race and religion in filling up temporarily the highest judicial appointment in the country. We are no less pained than surprised to see the *Englishman* take up an antagonistic attitude in this matter. In what noble contrast was the tone of the *Indian Daily News* which was the first to recommend this appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Chief Justiceship; Our Hare Street contemporary says:

> Our grounds of objection are that if a Judge not a barrister is selected he would be able to appoint himself to take the Criminal Sessions and hear original suits without having had any former experience of mercantile cases or equity of law. We do not say that this anomaly will come to pass but it is within the power of a non-barrister officiating Chief Justice to do so. In addition to this the Chief Justice always sits in appeals from the Original Side, so that should the Government give effect to its intention and appoint Justice Mitter, we shall have the paradox of a pleader judge sitting to hear appeals from Barrister Judge's dealing with matters quite outside the limits of his experience. A native Judge has never in the history of the court sat on the English Committee or in other words, been allowed to deal with the administrative business of the court. The appointment is one in which the mercantile community is widely concerned, and we commend the matter to their consideration.

Now all the objections urged by our contemporary were in full force when Mr. C. B. Trevor and Mr. Louis Jackson were appointed to act as Chief Justice, but the world did not come to an end, nor were the mercantile community sent to the bottom of the sea in consequence. As for non-Barrister Judges presiding over Criminal Sessions on the Original Side, that sacrilege, if it is a sacrilege, has already been committed. Then Sir Barnes Peacock more than once associated with himself Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter in hearing appeals from the Original Side, so that Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter would not be singular, if he should sit in such appeals. As for Mr. Justice Mitter taking his seat in the English Committee by virtue of his position of acting Chief Justice, surely no man who carries a head over his shoulders will for a moment think that such a contingency will be disastrous to the administration of justice in this country. We cannot presume that the mercantile community, to whom our contemporary appeals for agitation of the subject, are so dead to all sense of propriety and justice as to oppose the appointment of ex-Justice Mitter, because he is a Native, when they did not take any objections to the similar appointment of Messrs. Trevor and Jackson, because they were their kith and kin, though non-Barristers.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn the death of Mr. James Blackburn, Manager of the Oriental Gas Company, who, some three months ago, left for England in serious illness. Mr. Blackburn was well-known in this city, and was much liked by those who knew him for his suavity of manners, kindliness of disposition, and readiness to oblige friends and strangers alike. As Manager of the Oriental Gas Company he was popular with his constituents. He was a member of the Suburban Municipality, and was exceedingly useful to that body. His premature death is mourned by a large circle of friends, both European and Native.

WE DEEPLY REGRET to announce the death of Babu Dwarkanath Gupta, a most successful medical practitioner of this city. He was one of the first fruits of the Calcutta Medical College, and as such was one of the pioneers in the cause of the diffusion of the Western Medical Science in this country. Babu Dwarkanath in his younger days had a large practice and gained the confidence of some of the first families of Calcutta. He was attached to the Tagores, both as a physician and a friend. But he made his fortune not so much by practising his profession as by his patent medicine for malarious fever. There is not a village in all Bengal, we may say, in which "D. Gupta's mixture" is not known. It literally proved to him a mine of gold. He has left this specific as the richest legacy to his sons. May we venture to suggest that they will after the example of Holloway erect some charitable institutions as a monument of their father's splendid success in the introduction of his patent medicine under notice?

WE HAVE to express our regret for another death. Babu Gopikissen Gossain, of Serampore, died on Friday the 16th instant in the 56th year of his life after three days residence on the banks of the Hooghly. He was the head of the Gossain family of Serampore, and held in high estimation in Hindu Society. A Brahman by caste, and a person of great wealth and varied accomplishments, he had endeared himself to his fellow townsmen by his thorough gentlemanliness, great public spirit, and unbounded beneficence. His purse was always open for the relief of the indigent, and he delighted in unostentatious charity. Among his benefactions may be noted a pious endowment yielding about sixteen thousand rupees a year, for the worship of his ancestral Thakur, and the maintenance of an alms-house. Eight years ago he established an English school at Chattra, in his zemindary, the whole cost of which is paid from his estate. He was a strict Hindu in his faith, and that secured to him high influence among his community who deeply mourn his loss. He was one of the oldest members of the British Indian Association, and took a zealous interest in every thing connected with the political welfare of the Hindu community. Latterly he retired from the affairs of the world and passed his days in holy devotion.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Chronicle* has evidently on his staff a *chick*abiddy which is ever and anon busy with its *hackneyed* task of stirring noisome matter in search of chicken pea and thereby causing a nuisance. Perhaps that is its only food, and it cannot help searching for it. But we must tell our contemporary that he does not do well in fomenting quarrels between the Beharis and the Bengalis. We should be glad to know that the indiscreet and unstatesman-like circular about the employment of Bengalis in Behar has become a dead letter, but as yet it has not become so, and we had the assurance the other day of the late Lieutenant-Governor in reply to certain Behar addresses that it was not. We want the field for public employment to be left open to the fittest. Fair competition and no favor, should be the motto of all Indians; and those who desert it will, we feel confident, find their best interests sacrificed. To narrow-minded people the idea of all Government situations in Behar for the Beharis may be very tempting, but the Beharis as a body are not so narrow-minded as our contemporary represents them to be. The hue and cry kept up in the columns of our contemporary emanate from some well-known intriguing people who long for certain posts without being qualified for them, and are utterly unconnected with national feeling. In a captious article in his issue of the 19th our contemporary says, "if by 'a distinguished officer in Behar who has been calumniated by a malicious slanderer' is meant a Bengali Babu holding an important office within a very few miles of which we are at present writing, the fact that this gentleman refuses promotion and higher pay is, we think, sufficient to prove that he likes his berth not so much for its emolument as for its patronage and powers, and the channels in which these flow are easy of divination." The malice prepense of this passage it is difficult to denounce with sufficient emphasis. Because a man of 50 prefers a settled home in a fine climate

with Rs. 600 a month, to being converted into a globe-trotter, kept in perpetual motion from Chittagong to Champarun and from Mymensing to Cuttack—always moving about and never at rest for a week—on Rs. 700 a month, as an Inspector of Registration, it must be for dishonest "patronage and powers." Such logic could not have emanated even from a bantam from Chittagong, unless bent on ousting the Babu from his post for the sake of another. Well, if the Babu is to be ousted because he is not a Behari, could not the people of this province say that a Behari who has held high office for some time at Alipur should be sent away, because he is a Behari? Were such a cry raised we would protest against it as strongly as we do against the attempt of our contemporary to injure a good and meritorious officer; but the cry would be in perfect keeping with the example set by him. The insinuations directed against the Babu are, as we said the other day, as false as they are detestable. Their only object is to create a false impression on the mind of our new Lieutenant-Governor.

WE CONGRATULATE the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service on the happy windfall which has overtaken them almost suddenly and, we may say, unexpectedly. The last Budget statement referred to the proposal of improving the pay and position of the officers belonging to the Subordinate Executive Service, and did not immediately hold out any prospect of a similar boon being conferred upon the Subordinate Judicial Service. The members of the Judicial Service are usually hard-worked men—there is ordinarily, from the nature of the work they have to perform, much strain upon their brain, and this almost without intermission. The progress in the material condition of the people has then immensely multiplied cases and increased their difficulty and complexity. We had from time to time advocated the claims of the Service to consideration as regards pay and emoluments, and allowed the members thereof to ventilate their grievances in our columns, because we were convinced that they were a body of officers whose emoluments were not commensurate with their work. The service owes a debt of endless gratitude to the Government of Bengal for having taken up their cause and finally convinced the Government of India of the necessity of recognizing the service. We now recall to mind the days gone by. Twenty or twenty-two years ago the highest pay of a Munsiff was Rs. 150, but by far the majority of this class of officers began and ended their career on Rs. 100.

Under the existing arrangement the establishment of Subordinate Judicial Officers consists of 7 Subordinate Judges on Rs. 1,000, 10 on 800, 10 on Rs. 700, 16 on Rs. 600, 5 on Rs. 555, by the revision under notice the number and salaries of these Judges will be 7 on Rs. 1,000, 15 on Rs. 800, 26 on Rs. 600. The number, 48 remains unaltered but their pay and prospects have been considerably improved—5 have been added to the 800 rupees grade, and 10 to the 600 rupee grade. The 700 rupee grade has been abolished it is true, but 5 of their body go up to the higher grade, and 5 remain stationary until vacancies occur in the upper grade. The five extra Judges on Rs. 555 get on elevation at once to 600 rupee grade. The number of first grade Munsiffs on Rs. 400 has been increased from 30 to 75 which gives an immediate lift to 45 second grade Munsiffs. This increase of number makes up for the reduction in the number in the second, third and fourth grade Munsiffs and the abolition of the extra Munsiffs. From the 250 rupee grade 39 officers will be promoted to the Rs. 300 grade; from Rs. 200 grade 28 officers will be absorbed in the 250 rupee grade, and all the extra Munsiffs on Rs. 150 will be placed in the Rs. 200 grade. The revised sanctioned scale takes effect from the 1st proximo.

BABU BROJOMOHUN DUTT RAI BAHADUR, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nuddea, has nobly come forward to redeem his promise, to which allusion was made by our Krishnuggur correspondent sometime ago, of awarding prizes for the best essays by native females. From the correspondence published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we obtain details of the manner in which the prizes are proposed to be awarded. They are offered to commemorate the able administration of Sir Ashley Eden, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the accession to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, for both of whom the donor cherishes the highest respect for their integrity and deep unfeigned sympathy with the natives of this country, and also to encourage female education. The prizes offered are seven, three are of Rs. 100 each, and four of Rs. 50 each, and to be competed for by female writers of the best essays in Bengali, Sanskrit or English—those in English to be translated into Bengali. The subjects to be selected by the Educational officers of Government and ultimately approved either by the Director of Public Instruction or the Text-Book Committee, and they will be of such a nature as to be suited to be used as pretty good text-books for schools. Great credit is due to the liberal donor for this practical eminence of his patriotic zeal in the cause of female education, and he has well deserved the thanks of Government for his liberality and public spirit.

THE NEW Small Cause Court Act comes into operation from the 1st proximo. The Act leaves it to the discretion of the Local Government in consultation with the Judges of the Court to extend the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to that Court. A morning contemporary notes the following changes introduced by the new Procedure:

1. Plaints must be drawn up in terms of section 50, and verified and signed by the plaintiff and his pleader in terms of Section 51. They must contain "a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action and where and when it arose. 2. Where a defendant is resident in the mufasal the leave of the Court must be obtained before a plaint will be received and a summons issued against him, and the Court may refuse leave. Grounds for this application will have to be filed. 3. Non-suit is taken away, but suit may be dismissed with leave to bring a fresh one. Non-suit may, therefore, be continued under another name. 4. A very important change will be effected in the appearance of parties. At present a pleader may appear with a servant or relative of the party or any one connected with his business. A merchant or tradesman may send an assistant to attend with or without a pleader. This will no longer be allowed. Sections 36 and 37 of the Code require (1) that the party himself shall appear in person, (2) or by a recognized agent (*i. e.*, one holding a regular power of attorney); (3) or by a pleader duly appointed (*i. e.*, in writing). 4. Appearance of any other kind is prohibited. The recognised agents allowed under Section 37 are persons holding general power-of-attorney from non-resident persons, and persons, such as *gomasthas* and others, carrying on trade or business for non-resident persons. 5. There will be difference in the manner of serving summonses. Section 78 has been omitted in the notification, and no doubt a rule of Court will be substituted for that section. The rules, however, have not yet been published, and are said to be under consideration of the High Court. 6. Witnesses are to be allowed their expenses according to a scale to be sanctioned by the High Court. 7. Tiled huts and "anything attached to immovable property and which might, before the termination of the tenancy, be lawfully removed without the permission of the Landlord," may be taken in execution of decrees; that is to say, machinery and tenant's fixtures of various kinds. If immovable peoperty is sought to be attached, the decree may be taken to the High Court for the purpose. Money in deposit in Court, or in another Court or in the hands of a third person, Government securities, shares and other securities for money may be seized in execution of decrees: so that the fullest powers are given for realizing decrees. Debtors and property may be released on giving security. At present it is only in case of personal arrest that security can be taken. Property and person may be arrested before judgment. Now a Bench Warrant is the remedy 8. Plaintiffs may be compensated for delay and frivolous defences on the part of defendants: and defendants may be compensated for frivolous suits by plaintiffs. 9. A scale of fees for all legal practitioners up to suits for Rs. 2,000 is allowed. 10. The act empowers the Judges to call for written statements from the parties in any case, and although it is compulsory and may not be necessary in every case, the Judges have lately been throwing out hints that it will be a good practice in heavy contested cases. Subpœnas to witnesses will run from day to day till the termination of a suit, so that only one subpœna fee will have to be paid for the whole case, and will not be necessary to extend subpœnas from time to time as now. Subpœnas may also be served on the agents and pleaders of parties, and the service will be as good as if made on the parties themselves.

HERE is a glorious instance of false economy. The whole Metereological Department is maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,640-7-7 per annum or Rs, 2053-6 per month of which the Meteorological Reporter takes the lion's share, we believe Rs. 700 a month. The observers are wretchedly paid. In second class observations they are paid at Rs. 30 a month with an assistant on Rs. 10 a month, while in third class observatories the observers are paid Rs 15 *per mensem*. No wonder that the work done by men so miserably paid should be wholly unreliable. Cheap and nasty are synonymous terms Mr. Pedler, who officiated for Mr. Elliot, in his annual report says that he found at Patna that "the anemometer was in good order, but the wind-vane had evidently not been oiled for a long period, and it worked with much friction. The rain-guage is rather too near the fencing around it, and the bottle and funnel were dirty. The grass radiation pad had been used by the observer since 1st September 1882 (six months). without removing the covering of waxed cloth in which it had been sent to him by post. It is difficult to say whether this was due to carelessness or ignorance." Matters were worse at Jessore. Mr. Elliot writes:

"The Jessore observer was trained at Calcutta, and is thoroughly competent to do his work well, if he chooses to take an interest in it. The state of the observatory, as described by Mr. Pedler, shows that he has been very careless—an inexcusable fault in an observer. I hope when I visit this station next year, to find a marked improvement in the condition of the observatory. If not, it will then be necessary to adopt more severe measures to ensure accuracy of observation at Jessore."

We have already given the reason of this gross in efficiency. If the department is worth to be maintained, it ought to be maintained, without regard to cost. We do not know the class of men employed us observers. If Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors at stations and rural towns be employed as observers, with some initiatory training, we think they will prove far more efficient, without entailing much cost upon the State.

IT IS DARK BENEATH THE LAMP! The High Court is active in hauling over the coals of poor Munsifs's and Sub-Judges, who shew the least sign of delay in the delivery of their judgments. A contemporary says, in two appeal cases—215 of 1879 and 251 of 1879—judgment was delivered on the 14th June, 1882 by Mr. Justice Prinsep. In these cases arguments were heard on the 23*rd of March* 1881, and on that day the bench reserved its judgment, so that it had been *considering* its judgment in these two cases for 14 month and 24 days. We fear these are not singular instances. But High Court Judges are not liable to be suspended, or their promotion stopped for such unconscionable delay.

RUMOUR has it that a Committee has lately been packed for the purpose of diverting the Premchand Roychand scholarship Fund to a quasi-missionary object. Instead of devoting it to scholarships for those who acquire the highest amount of learning it is proposed that it should be given away in prizes to those who are willing to go to England, *i.e.*, to those who are ready to abjure Hinduism, discard the national dress, denounce the religion of their ancestors, disown their parents, and live on beefsteaks. There is a precedent for this. In England no one can be a lawyer who has not taken a certain number of mutton-chops in an Inn of Court, and in India to give stamina to learning beef-steak may be deemed by parity of reasoning as essential to solid education. Mr. Croft may take the hint, and direct by a departmental order that no scholarship of any kind should be given except to those who betake to a beef diet. We use the word "packed" deliberately, because of the feeling of horror with which a certain gentleman of the Education Department pronounced the expressive interjection "och!" when one or two

independent Hindu names were proposed for the Committee. That at once gave the key to the object aimed at. The Committee as at present constituted consists of Mr. Croft and his friends and subordinates, and there is no risk of a difference of opinion.

THE GOVERNMENT of the North-Western Provinces has issued the following instructions to British officers regarding the demarcating of the boundary line between the British territory and Nipal :

(a) The breadth in British territory of neutral and uncultivated land must be not less than thirty feet.

(b) Except where natural obstacles intervene, the line from pillar to pillar may be regarded as straight. It is believed that boundary maps are available in every case; and, furnished with these, District Officers should have no difficulty in ascertaining the precise direction of the border line, even where it does not run straight from pillar to pillar. In cases of doubt, which should be few, the Resident in Nipal may be referred to directly.

( ) The existing pillars may be assumed, for the purposes of this demarcation to be situated just inside British territory.

(d) except where clearance is impossible or unnecessary or where it would be obviously disadvantageous, as in the case of the Sarda river and the belt of trees on a portion of the Pilibhit border, the neutral strip should be completely cleared, in order that continuity of the boundary line may be secured.

(e) Where the circumstances of the land permit, a small trench should be dug along the inner boundary of the cleared tract, so as to make the demarcation obvious and to prevent encroachment upon the tract.

3. Subject to the above instructions, measures should at once be taken by the District Officers in British territory to have the strip of land marked out and cleared, and a report should be submitted when this has been done, explaining briefly the nature of the operations and stating the cost incurred. It is not probable that any survey will be found necessary for the purpose of demarcation and clearing.

A LONDON correspondent of a contemporary makes the following startling statements :

Talking of Indian officialism, I am reminded that the now ancient scandal about the way the Government freight business is managed here, has never been cleared up. Your readers may recollect that a Mr. David Brown made some strong accusations against a 'ring, of shipping brokers in the city,' who, he declared, acted in collusion with the shipping department at the India Office. If not true, the charges were grossly libellous, but as they were published in the *Times*, and never fully or, indeed, in any satisfactory way, answered, it is to be presumed they were only too true. Mr. Brown, indeed, told me himself the other day that he had convinced the highest authorities at the India Office that he was right, but that practically they elbowed him out of the place. What a pity it is that you have no public opinion in India !

These charges were of two kinds : (1) that in the matter of certain guaranteed railways particular firms were provided with shipping contracts for the carriage of materials ; and (2) that by, among other things, an ingenious dodge in advertising for freights, the conveyance of Government stores was practically confided to members of a " ring" at rates far above those of the market. As to this latter, which is now practically the most important charge, I have myself, for example, seen correspondence in which an advertiment asking for tenders to carry, say, 2,000 tons, was answered by an immediate offer to carry 60,000 or 80,000 tons, and which showed most clearly that the persons applying had obtained private information as to the amount of goods to be sent, from sources not open to the public. Then the charter-party of the India Office is so cunningly devised, so full of forfeiture and penal clauses, that it in itself debars free competition. As independent ship-owners say, none but those who have private understandings with the officials would dare to take the risks this document imposes. In consequence of this kind of things, and of the bungling, stupid way in which the freight and supply business of the Government is managed, large sums of money are annually squandered—how much I dare not venture to guess—but it was proved by Mr. Brown that on one small transaction the loss or waste must have been about £25,000. Can you not stir up that Sleepy Hollow of inaptitude, and, I fear, corruption—the India Office, from your side ? Lord Hartington means well, and does his best, I believe ; but he is overborne by the red-tapeism around him, and cannot sift things to the bottom ;—no Parliamentary head of a department ever can.

What are the Indian Chambers of Commerce about ? We think all public bodies in India ought to invite and demand a public enquiry into the matter.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir George Campbell put to the Marquis of Hartington the following important question :

Sir George Campbell, on Thursday, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had granted to the promoters of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company a concession which amounted to a return to the system of absolute guarantee of a fixed interest on the capital for the whole period of concession till that capital was repaid ; whether, while he had been able to borrow at 3½ per cent. the terms granted to this company were 4 per cent. guaranteed for the first five years, and thereafter 3½ per cent. plus one-fourth of the net profits, with power to the company to demand repayment of capital at the end of five years if the railway should prove unprofitable ; whether he was aware that these advantageous terms having been granted, the major portion of the shares were appropriated by the promoters without being offered to the public, while the remainder were offered to the public on very short notice for one day of six hours only ; and whether the arrangements made had been made with the concurrence of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State returned the following reply :

The Marquis of Hartington: To answer the questions clearly it is necessary to make a short statement regarding the causes which have led to the concession made to the promoters of the Southern Mahratta Railway. By the recent treaty with Portugal, the Government of India is bound to construct a railway, from the Portuguese frontier to its own system of Railway to connect it with the Portugues line which is being made. It was doubtful whether such a line could be made as a productive work ; and the Government of India strongly urged that it should be made as part of a system embracing lines needed for the protection of the Southern Mahratta country from famine. Hence the work could not be constructed under the usual rule, according to which money may be borrowed for works likely to be remunerative, while it would absorb the whole provision for protective works for nearly five years. In order, therefore, to fulfil the political and administrative obligations of the Government, it was determined to take advantage of an offer made that a company should be formed to raise the money and to construct and work the line. The rate of interest promised to the company was limited to 3½ per cent., being the rate at which the Government might probably raise a loan, and, in order to give the company every inducement to be economical in first construction and in working, they were allowed one-fourth of the net receipts; it was, however, found that this was insufficient to attract investors, unless some security were given of a return of 4 per cent. in the early years of the line ; and, therefore, an assurance has been given that the company shall receive at least 4 per cent., including their share of net receipts during the first five years. The company may demand repayment for their capital on giving a year's notice. The Secretary of State declined to give a concession to the company until he had reasonable assurance that the money would be subscribed ; and hence one-half of the shares were taken up without being offered to the public. The general concurrence of the Government of India was obtained before the negotiations were completed, although all the details could not be communicated to them in anticipation. As compared with the system under which State railways are usually made, the effect of the arrangement is that the money is raised by private capitalists instead of by the direct agency of the Government, and that the line will be constructed and worked without adding to the Government establishments, in return for which advantages the Government undertakes for the first five years to make up the company's shares of net receipts to half per cent., and to resign one-fourth of the net receipts to the company. should the company claim their money back, it may become necessary to apply to Parliament for power to raise a loan for the purpose ; but, in order to leave free the discretion of Parliament, power has been taken to repay the company in India in rupees. The principal point of difference between the arrangement now made and the old guarantee system are that the Government is the sole owner of the line, so that all conflict of proprietary rights is avoided ; that the company have no inducement to spend more capital from the fact that the interest thereon is guaranteed, but, on the contrary, every incentive to economy, as affording them a larger amount of net receipts ; and that the Government can after the first twenty-five years, at specified periods, pay off the company by giving back the precise amount received, without any bonus for the improvement of the property. The concession, therefore, differs in several important respects from those made to the old guaranteed companies ; but it must be understood that the Government of India has come under no pledge to adopt even this limited system of guarnantee as a general principle. The case was an exceptional one, partly in consequence of the liabilities incurred under the treaty with Portugal, partly in consequence of the strong opinion of the Government of India of the necessity for protection against famine in these districts. It has been considered on its own merits, and will not necessarily form any precedent in other cases. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Sir G. Balfour, the Marquis of Hartington said he was afraid it was impossible for him to go into the full details of the case. (Cheers.) He had stated that the company had not provided sufficient capital, and it became necessary for the Government to take care that the capital was sufficient.

We confess we have read the reply of the Secretary of State with sorrow. It is patent that the transaction is a gross jobbery. If " political and administrative obligations" rendered it necessary for Government to undertake the Railway, why did it not undertake it as a State project ? It is clear from the statement made that this Railway wont pay, and yet the poor tax-payers of India must pay for it. We cannot believe that the Government of India is a party to such a bare-faced jobbery.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—" My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recomend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London,

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COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 24th June, 1882.

There has hardly been any changes of importance in our commercial market. Want of animation continues to be felt in every department of business which restricted operations with narrow limits.

Piece-Goods.—There were transactions chiefly in Grey Dhooties, Madapollams, Jaconets and Shirtings but not to any extent of consequence save in Dhootees which found buyers both for immediate and forward deliveries, prices however remained much the same as before.

Yarns.—This market has been very quiet and no transaction of importance has taken place either in Import kinds or country manufactures.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired during the week except some limited transactions. In Wheat and Oil-seeds prices in several instances being higher than those ruling in English markets, no transactions could be effected.

MONETARY.

Money although available at easier rates yet hardly finds sufficient employment, the rates for discount and interest at the Bank of Bengal continues 5 per cent. for loans on Government Securities whilst at the open market such loans may be obtained at 3 to 4 per cent.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have been in less request and prices have steadily dropped to a low figures in consequence of political agitations. The following rates ruled at the close—

4 per cent.....	101-9
4½ „	108-8

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Jute Press and I. G. S. Shares were in good request and prices advancing, there was nothing to justify the rise in jute-shares.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Vice-Chairman, Rampore Municipality...	6	0	0
T. R. Burkakatee, Esq, Nowgong.....	6	10	0
C. V. Shashia Naido, Esq., Kalanagur Station.....	5	0	0
Ranchee Public Library.....	13	4	0
N. B. S. Railway, Saidpore.....	3	12	0
Tenevelly Reading Room.....	13	4	0
Babu Okhoy Coomar Bose, Munshigunge	10	0	0
„ Sodasheolall, Chupra.....	6	10	0
„ Jodoonath Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
„ Nogendra Nath Mookerjee, Toondla	13	4	0
„ Kopaleshar Bhuttacharjee, Julpigoree.....	7	0	0
„ Nobin Chunder Gangooly, Dacca...	10	0	0
„ Hurry Das Mookerjee, Santipore...	8	4	0

„	Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Mozufferpore	13	4	0
„	Rashbehary Chatterjee, Gobordanga	9	0	0
„	Nasiram Ghosal, Pooree	7	0	0
„	Hurry Mohun Moitra, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
„	Aghore Chunder Mukerji, Hughly	11	0	0
„	Ram Kissen Mukerjee, Bahriach	13	4	0
„	Boikanta Nath Roy Chowdry Putia	6	10	0
„	Jodoo Nath Chuckerbutty, Palkote	6	10	0
„	Hem Chunder Banerjee, Myanong, Burmah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 21, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, acted temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, from the afternoon of the 6th ultimo to the forenoon of the 19th idem.

The services of Baboo Brohmonath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as a member of the Board for the management of Rajah Lilanund Singh's Estates, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

This cancels the order of the 29th April last, placing the services of Baboo Brohmonath Sen at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, is allowed leave from the 18th to the 21st May 1882, inclusive, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th January last.

Baboo Durgagati Banerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for two months and eight days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mokerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for four days, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th April last.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Second-master for the Bihar Aided School, salary Rs. 60 per mensem, climate exceedingly good. Applications will be received by the Secretary up to the 10th proximo.

NOTICE.

Teachers, who may be led away to place their services at the disposal of the present surviving Proprietor of the Training Academy, Bankipore, and thus to injure their interests by the taking of a false step, are warned in time that questions of a serious nature have arisen as to the legitimacy of the position assumed by the present proprietor, and that there is every probability of the dispute being dragged and settled eventually in courts of law.

BANKIPORE, The 21st June 1882. } Manager, TINCARY GHOSE'S Academy.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, 29th June 1882, at 4 P.M. when the business not disposed of on 8th idem, will be brought forward.

At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held.

Business to be brought forward.

1. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee Committee at a Meeting held on the 23rd of May.
2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway Committee at Meetings held on the 3rd and 22nd of June.

To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 10th and 17th June.

ROBERT TURNBUL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

LAW BOOKS,—Weekly Reporter 11,12, Rs. 50. Theobald's Legislative Acts 1834-67, London reprint Rs. 20 B.L.R. Rs. 250. Mayne Hindu Law and usage Rs. 18. Macpherson Contract Rs. 4. Macraes Contract Rs. 5. Stephen Indian Evidence Act Rs. 4. Cowell Indian Digest Rs, 8 Sutherland Privy Council Judgment 1831-67 Rs, 8. Moore's Indian Appeals a Digest by Tarant Rs, 5. Macnaghten's Hindu and Mahomedan Law by Grish Chunder Tarkalankar Rs, 5. Dyabhagh, Rs 3. KEDERNATH BENERJEE, 15, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A new book of Fiction in Bengali entitled *Soolachuna* or the Exemplary Wife, a story of Bengali Domestic Life. By GOPAL CHUNDER DUTT.—Price Re. 1, postage 2 annas, Apply to Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., No 25, Cornwallis Street, Canning Library 57, College Street, and the *Hindoo Patriot* Press, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 15th day of July next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in Suit no. 229 of 1880 [wherein Manickomoye Chowdranee is plaintiff and Doorga Churn Chatterjee and others are defendants] and dated the 27th day of May 1880 the under-mentioned property of the defendants, namely:

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 9 Cattas 10 Chittacks and 7 feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and numbered 45 and 46 formerly 26 and 27 Mullunga Lane in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid and butted and bounded on the North partly by the premises No. 48 belonging to Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee, Mullunga Lane partly by the dwelling house of the late Nilmony Chatterjee and partly by the house belonging to the said Sumbhoo Chuder Chatterjee and Kristo Chunder Banerjee No. 47 Mullunga Lane, on the South by Obhoy Churn Haldar's Lane, on the east by Sreemutty Juggodumba Dassee's tenanted land and on the west by Mullunga Lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 5 Hasting's Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

G. C. CHUNDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 6th June 1882. } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Eden Memorial.

The Maharajah of Burdwan	Rs.	5,000
Ditto ditto Durbhangah		5,000
Ditto ditto Hatwa		1,000
Ditto ditto Doomraon		1,000
Ditto ditto Giddhore		1,000
The Maharani of Tikari		500
Syud Lootf Ali Khan		500
Kumar Rameshwar Sing		500
Rajah Hurbullnarain Sing		200
Nawab Valayet Ali Khan		200
Syud Mohamad Nowab		200
Do. Ameer Hossein		100
Rai Jai Prokash Lall Bahadur		100
Col. Hadayet Ali. C.I.E.		200
Syud Ali Khan Bahadur		200
Hajee Noor Mohamad		100
Mr. H. A. Dugman		50
Kader Mirza		50
Moulvie Khoda Buksh		50
Assad Ali Khan		20
Babu Hurbuns Sahaye		50
H. H. the Nawab Bahadur, Moorshedabad		500
Maharajah Rajendra Kishore Sing of Bettiah		1,000
Maharaj-Kumar Harendra Kishore Sing of Bettiah		500
Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.		2,000
Maharajah Komul Krishna Bahadur		1,000
Raja Ramnarain Sing Bahadur of Khyra Monghyr		200
Nawab Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur		100
Babu Chunder Mohan Chatterjee		100
Rajkumar Pudmanund Sing Bahadur		500
Sheik Wajid Ali, Monghyr		100
Raja Rajendra Mullick, Bahadur		200
Babu Kalikissen Tagore		100
„ Bejoykissen Mukerji		50
„ Obhoy Churn Goho		50
„ Koonjo Behari Mullick		50
Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur		50
Babu Tara Chund Goho		50
„ Koonjo Lal Banerjee		250
Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law & Babu Sham Churn Law		200
Babu Joykissen Mukerjee		200
„ Grish Chunder Das, Rai Bahadur		100
„ Ashootosh Dhur		10
„ Romanauth Law		10
„ Lalit Chunder Sing Raya, Chakdigi		100
Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuff		100
Babu Sagore Dutt		10
„ Baneymadhub Sen		10
„ Peary Mohun Banerjee		10
„ Boicuntnauth Bose		10
„ Damoodur Das Burmon		25
Nawab Ahmed Ali		25
Hon'ble Ameer Ali		100
Raja Tarashchunder Panday, Pakour		200
„ Promothonauth Roy Bahadur, Dighapateah		500
Kumar Rajendranarain Roy, Jaidebpur		100
Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur		25
„ Harendra Krishna Bahadur		25
Maharani Surnomoye, C.I.E.		500
Babu Radhabullub Chowdry, Town Sherpur		50
„ Benodebehary Mullick		10
„ Madhubkissen Sett		10
„ Harachunder Chowdry, Zemindar, Town Sherpur		100
„ Gurudas Banerjee D. L.		10
Pandit Moheshchunder Nayrutna, C.I.E.		10
Babu Charuchunder Mullick		20
„ Shamachurn Lahiri		15
„ Protapachundra Ghosa		50
Per Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Nawab Abdul Gunny, C.S.I., Dacca		500
„ Ashancolla, Dacca		100
Robt. Turnbull, Esq.		100
Col. S. T. Trevor, R. E., V. C.		100
H. C. Levinge, Esq.		100
Major Neill		32
C. W. Odling, Esq.		32
The Hon'ble Horace A. cockerell C.S.I.		100
C. Macaulay, Esq.		100
A. croft, Esq.		100
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.,		100
Col. F.S. Stanton, R.E.		100
A. Mackenzie Esq.,		100
D. Barbour, Esq.		100
J. Lambert, Esq.		50
His Excellency Sir D.M. Stewart, Bart, G.C.B.C.S.I.		100
The Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly		50
H.H. The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar		1,000
Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose		25
„ Chandragoti Mustufi		20
„ Juggutchunder Roy Chowdry and Surrutchuder Roy Chowdry		50
„ Nundlal Mullick		20
Per Hon. Ameer Ali Khan.		
Moulvi Subhan Hyder Khan Bahadur	25	
Babu Saligram Sing	30	
		55
The Most Revd. Dr. P. Geothals, S.J.		300
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth Kt.		200
„ W.F. McDonnell		100
„ H.S. Cunningham		100
„ H. T. Prinsep		100
J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.		100
R. Miller, Fsq.		100
A. P. Ralli, Esq.		100
H. F. Brown, Esq.		100
J. O. B. Saunders, Esq.		100
Messrs. Apcar & Co.		100
„ Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co		100
„ Mackninnon Mackenzie & Co.		100
„ Begg Dunlop & Co.		100
„ Graham & Co.		100
W. H. Cheetham Esq.		50
Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co.		100
„ J. Thomas & Co.		100
„ William Moran & Co.		100
„ Finlay Muir & Co.		100
„ Makintosh Burn & Co.		50
D. J. Zemin, Esq.		50
Messrs, Louis Stewart & Co.		25
„ Arlington & Co.		25
„ Manton & Co.		32
„ F. & C Osler		50
„ Ranken & Co.		50
„ James Monteith & Co.		50
„ Francis Ramsay & Co.		50
„ Harman & Co.		50
„ Francies, Harrison, Hathaway & Co,		32
„ R. Scott Thomson & Co., L.D,		50
„ Cuthbertson & Harper		32
„ Watts & Co,		32
„ Thacker, Spink & Co.		32
„ Harold & Co.		25
„ Badham Brothers		32
„ Mooree & Co		25
„ G. F. Kellner & Co.		20
„ Dykes & Co.		32
„ Cook & Kelvey		50
„ Hamilton & Co.		50
„ C. Lazarus & Co.		32
„ T. E. Thomson & Co.		50
„ Cook & Co.		32
„ Stewart & Co.		75
Thos. S. Smith Esq. (city Press)		16
Messrs W. Newman & Co., L.D.		32
	Rs.	32,220

H. W. I. WOOD,
KRISTODAS PAL,
Joint-Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 23rd June 1882.

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This wonderful medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh, G.M.C.B., (who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years,) to be the best specific for venerial affections, the abuse of mercury and other diseases caused thereby viz, rheumatism, pain in the bones and joints, swelling eruptions and ulcerations of all descriptions, diseases of the eye and skin, debility, bloodlessness, impotence, sterility, tendency to abortion, leprosy &c. This is extensively used in Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections being wonderfully benefitted by it. B. L. GHOSH & Co.,
35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

PROPOSED HINDU HOSTEL IN CALCUTTA.

The Executive Committee, having selected a house which they propose to purchase for the above object, applied to the Government of Bengal for assistance. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently expressed his willingness to purchase the house, valued at Rs. 60,000, and make it over to the Committee to be used as a hostel, on condition that the Committee are able to provide the amount, estimated at Rs. 62,000, required to extend, repair and furnish it. A sum of about Rs. 50,000, as shewn in the annexed list, has already been received or promised, and the Committee appeal with *confidence to the liberality of the*

public to enable them to carry out the scheme in which both the late and the present Lieutenant-Governor have manifested a warm and practical interest.

Subscriptions may be paid direct to the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Hindu Hostel Building Fund or to the undersigned.

22, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the 15th. June 1882. } A. M. NASH, Hony. Joint-Secretary, Hindu Hostel Building Fund.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Name of Subscriber.	Amount. Rs.	As.	Remarks.
1 The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K C S I.	500	0	Paid.
2 Her Highness Maharani Sarna Mayi, C.I.	4000	0	Ditto
3 The Hon'ble Raja Pramathanath Ray Bahadur	2000	0	Ditto
4 Maharaja Kamal Krishna	2000	0	
5 Babu Gopi Lal Pande	2000	0	
6 His Highness the late Maharaja of Burdwan	2000	0	
7 Babu Joy Kissen Mukherji and his son, the Hon'ble Pyari Mohan Mukherji	1500	0	
8 Maharaja Krishna Pratap Sahie of Hutwa	1000	0	Paid.
9 Ray Surja Kumar Acharjya Chaudhuri Bahadur of Muktagacha	1000	0	Ditto
10 The Maharaja of Durbhanga	1000	0	Ditto
11 MaharajaNilmani Deo of Pachete	1000	0	Paid a Govt. P. Note for Rs. 1000 in 4 p.c.
12 The Maharaja of Bettiah	1000	0	Paid
13 Srimati ManoMohiniDevi, Putia	1000	0	Ditto
14 Raja Pramatha Nath Deb Ray, Naldanga	1000	0	Paid a Govt. P. Note for Rs. 1000 in 4 p.c.
15 Maharani of Tikari	1000	0	Paid.
16 Raja Purna Chandra Sing, Paikpara	1000	0	
17 Mr. A. W. Croft	1000	0	Paid.
18 Raja Rajendra Mallik	1000	0	
19 The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K C.S.I.	1000	0	
20 Babu Kalikrishna Tagore	1000	0	
21 Raja Haranath Ray Bahadur, Rajshahye	1000	0	
22 His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan	951	4	Paid.
23 The Honble Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E.	800	0	
24 Maharaj Kumar of Bettiah	500	0	Ditto
25 Babu Mohimaranjan Roy Chaudhuri	500	0	Ditto
26 Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bahadur	500	0	Ditto
27 Babu Sriram Thakur	500	0	Ditto
28 Mahishadal Estate	500	0	Ditto
29 Babu Durga Churn Law	500	0	
30 Maharani Harasundari Devi	500	0	
31 Maharaja Narendra Krishna	500	0	
32 { Nawab Abdul Gunny, C.S I. } { „ Ashonollah Khan Bdr. }	400	0	Paid.
33 Babu Budhu Nath Chaudhuri	400	0	Ditto
34 „ Gajraj Sahai	350	0	Ditto
35 His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	300	0	Ditto
36 Dr. D. B. Smith	300	0	
37 Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I E.	250	0	
38 Raja Harendra Krishna	250	0	
39 „ Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Doc. Mus., C.I E.	250	0	
40 Babu Durgaprasanna Ghosh	250	0	
41 Ray Rudrapersad Bahadur	200	0	Paid.
42 Babu Nanda Lal	200	0	Ditto
43 Maharaja of Nuddea	200	0	Ditto
44 Babu Annada Prasad Mukherji	200	0	Ditto
45 The late Raja Bisvesvar Malia	200	0	
46 Babu Gobinda Lal Roy, Tejhat	200	0	Paid.
47 Raja of Sewbur, Chumparun	150	0	Ditto
48 Babu Giris Chandra Chaudhuri	150	0	Ditto
49 „ Birnarayan Sen	100	0	Ditto
50 Maharaja Rajkrishna Sing, Susang Durgapur	100	0	Paid
51 Babu Baradakanta Roy Chowdri	100	0	Ditto
52 „ Dakhinesvar Malia	100	0	Paid.
53 „ Dwarkanath Roy Chowdri	100	0	Ditto
54 „ Kulada Nanda Mukherji	100	0	Ditto
56 „ Isvari Charan Mukherji	100	0	Ditto
55 „ Prasanna Kumar Mukherji	100	0	Ditto
57 „ Jung Bahadur	100	0	Ditto
58 „ Goodar Sahai	100	0	Ditto
59 „ Gopal Lal	100	0	Ditto
60 „ Mathura Das	100	0	Ditto
61 „ Durga Sahai	100	0	Ditto
62 „ Sheo Parshan Sing	100	0	Ditto
63 „ Ram Manohar Sahie	100	0	Ditto
64 Moonshi Juwahir Lal of Tikari	100	0	
65 Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitra	100	0	
66 Roy Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur	100	0	
67 Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh	100	0	
68 Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar	100	0	
69 Babu Chhakan Lal Roy	100	0	
70 „ Amrita Lal Mitra	100	0	
71 „ Nathu Lal Chaudhuri	100	0	Paid
72 „ Rameswar Malia	100	0	
73 Mr. C. F Worsley	100	0	Paid
74 Babu Janaki Ballav Sen, Daiuhat	100	0	Ditto
75 „ Nobin Chandra Roy, Bamandanga	100	0	Ditto
76 Roy Ramani Mohun Chaudhuri Babadur, Tusbhandar.	100	0	Ditto
Smaller subscriptions received from branch committees, &c.	6293	15	Out of this Rs. 6144-15 have been received.
Interest on subscriptions received about	1500	0	
Estimated gain on investment of subscriptions	818	0	
Total	49413	3	

A COOL, SPARKLING, TONIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone.

A REFRESHING, STIMULATING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

Zoedone—Peculiarly adapted for hot, enervating climates.

Zoedone—For Nervous Exhaustion.

A PLEASANT AND INVIGORATING SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER, WINE, OR SPIRITS.

Zoedone—Contains all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, the Brain, and Nerve Tissue.

Zoedone—May be taken continuously, with the most beneficial results.

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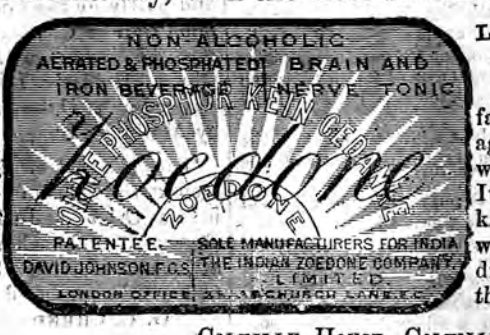
"Delicious as a non-alcoholic aerated beverage, Zoedone is certain to become a permanent public favourite; and admirably adapted for a large number of cases as an excellent nervine tonic, it must assuredly commend itself to the medical profession."



LLEWELLYN THOMAS, M. D., says:—

"To my taste Zoedone is by far the pleasantest and most agreeable of any of the aerated waters now before the Public. It is quite free from the mawkish, insipid taste of so many waters which require the addition wine of or spirits to make them palatable."

COLVILLE HOUSE, COLVILLE SQUARE, LONDON, W.
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"I can with confidence recommend ZOEDONE as a strengthening and refreshing beverage, free from all alcoholic or intoxicating properties, so that it may be drunk by the most strict Mohammedan, or by the most rigid abstainer of any religious denomination to which the use of alcohol is forbidden. It is in constant use by Prince Malcolm Khan, Persian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, and is particularly suited for use in tropical countries, where its constitutional properties are calculated to replace the waste of vital energy brought about by the climate. It may safely bedrunk by people of both sexes and of all ages.

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Price at agents' Warehouses at Ports of Landing Rs. 3 per Dozen in Cases of 6 Dozen Pints.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1866, whereby, the liability of a shareholder is, limited to the amount of his shares. Registered 11th February 1882.

CAPITAL, Rs. 3,50,000

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

DIVIDED INTO 3,500 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

(ALL FULLY PAID UP)

Whereof 1,500 *shares will be alloted to the Vendor in part payment of the purchase-money.*

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D. J. ZEMIN, ESQ., of the Firm of Lewis Stewart & Co., 5 and 6 Dalhousie Square.

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MR. E. A. DUKES,

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the valuable stock and plant of the business conducted for the last twenty-five years under the name of W. NEWMAN & CO., and for improving the same, and for such other objects as may be incidental or necessary thereto.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK or Solicitors MESSRS. DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, or from the Secretary and Manager.

Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA, 20*th February* 1882. } By Order of the Directors, E. A. DUKES *Secretary and Manager,*

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শ্রীঅমূল্য কৃষ্ণ দেবস্য।

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PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Messrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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The best Medicine for India.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"

SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER

This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A., London, says :—"I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—*Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.* No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

Sold in India as follows :—

Calcutta..... BATHGATE & Co.
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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Spectacles.

BEST BRAZILIAN PEBLES.

Set on Steel Frames ... ... Rs. 4 0
„ Silver ditto 6 0
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MAZOOMDAR & Co.,
Tailors, Mercers &c.
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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that a bi-weekly Government Steam Service has been established, and will be continued, until further notice, between Cuttuck and Chandballey.

The steamers placed on the line are the "Aurara" and "Pioneer." They will respectively leave the Government Ghaut at Jabra in Cuttuck with boats in tow, on every Tuesday and Friday at 9½ A.M. returning from Chandballey every Thursday and Monday at about 2. P.M., but the time of leaving Chandbally will depend on the arrival of the Calcutta Steamers, and will be modified accordingly.

All particulars regarding the fare and rates can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division at Cuttuck.

A Khansamah is in attendance in each Steamer, and messing will be provided by him at a charge of Rs. 2/8 for 1st Class, and 1/8 2nd Class, passengers. Halts are made at large Stations to allow Native passengers to cook their food.

R. H. RHIND, C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Orissa Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.		15			19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

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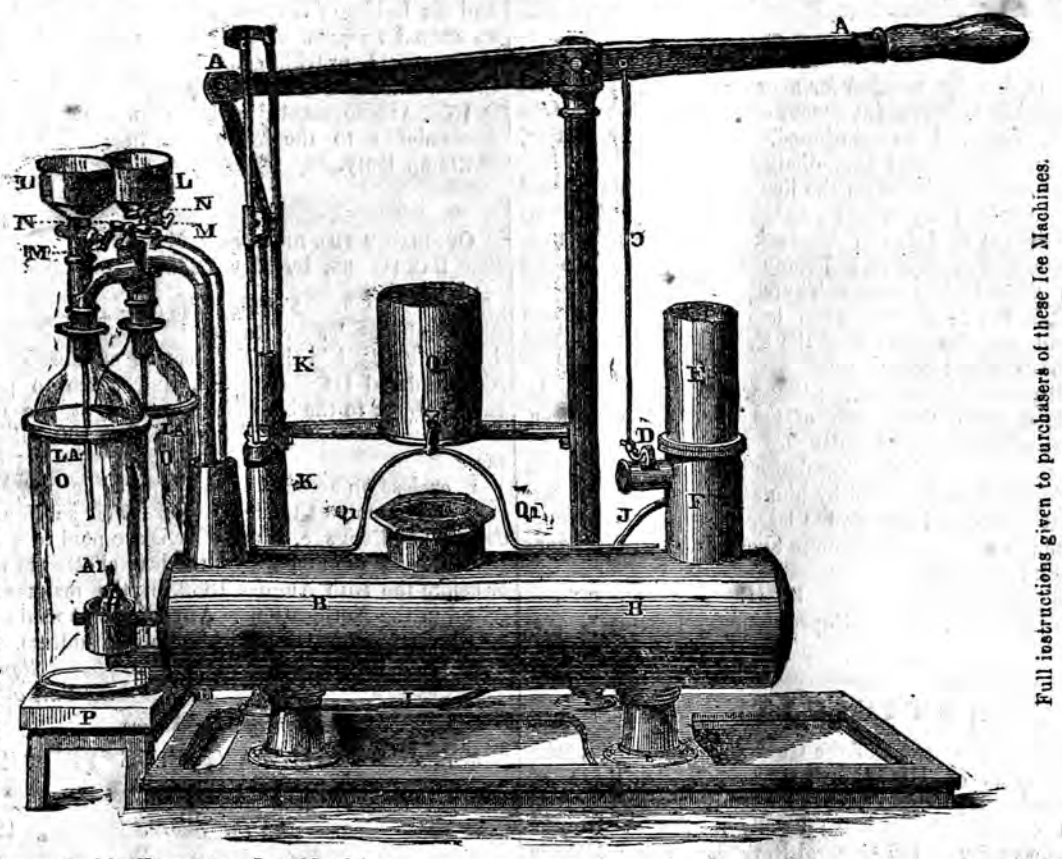
ICE SEASON 1882.

TWO POUNDS OF PURE SOLID TASTELESS ICE IN 25 MINUTES.

PATENT PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES (NEW MODEL) WITH ENLARGED CYLINDERS FOR ACID, AND WITH COOLING WATER TROUGHS.

Can be worked by the most inexperienced person, and is not liable to get out of order.



Full instructions given to purchasers of these Ice Machines.

For a double Decanter Ice Machine ... ... Rs. 275
For a single Decanter Ice Machine... ... ... „ 190
40lb Sulphuric Acid in Stone-jars, packed in case... ... ... „ 10-4

ARLINGTON & Co.,
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BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

HAMILTON & CO.

Jewellers by Special Appointment to

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Have always on view a *Splendid collection* of JEWELLERY of ALL KINDS to which they invite the especial attention of the NATIVE ARISTOCRACY.

HAMILTON & Co., being the OLDEST ESTABLISHED firm of Jewellers in India, have had great experience in the *mounting of rare* and *precious gems* in the prevailing NATIVE FASHION, and undertake the resetting of old FAMILY JEWELS.

HAMILTON & Co,, employ a *larger number* of *Silversmiths* than any other firm in *India*, and are prepared to undertake work of the *greatest magnitude.*

ESTIMATES GIVEN for SILVER HOWDAHS, CANOPYS, STATE CHAIRS, &C. &C.

ALL WORK executed *on the premises*, and under *direct practical European Supervision.*

Catalogues free on application.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
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NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, *High Court.*
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
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Colonial orders recieve immediate attention.

Wanted a 2nd grade Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 and a horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the District Road Cess Committee, Gya.

Applicants must shew that they have passed the Overseer's examination prescribed in the P. W. Code-(Chapter II, Section 11, clauses 31,32,33, and 41) and have had practical experience of work.

Applications in writing to be submitted to the District Engineer, Gya so as to reach by the 28th Instant.

The overseer appointed will be on probation for one year, but the Committee will have the right to dispense with his services at any time within the year for misconduct or incompetency.

F. M. D. ROZARIO,
District Engineer.

ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ ও শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়।
২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট।
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